MILLARD'S REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

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The Coup D'Etat at Peking

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MILLARD'S REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

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EVENTS in China have moved with almost bewildering rapidity during the last week. Early on July 1 the young ex-Emperor was brought into the Forbidden City and placed on the Throne. This coup d'etat was managed by General Chang Hsun, who had previously brought several thousands of his own troops into the capital and disposed them so as to command the Imperial City. Apparently the intention to restore the monarchy was not widely suspected, as only a few days earlier Chang Hsun had, after making a visit to the ex-Emperor, announced that he had advised against any attempt to overturn the Republic. It now appears that that attitude was assumed to avert suspicion. Whether Chang Hsun, when he went to Peking, then intended to attempt a restoration, is conjectural. It may be that, after he got there and found things so easy to his hand, he decided to take a chance. He perhaps saw that he could easily overturn the Presidency, and felt that there would be no serious opposition in the North. As for the remainder of the country, Chang Hsun evidently does not know much about its sentiment, nor does he seem to care. This can be taken as courage, or merely ignorance. There are many evidences that Chang Hsun's vision of China does not extend beyond the region where he controls. Finding himself in control at the capital, he decided to restore the Throne, and did it.

TO restore the monarchy in China is one thing—to keep it restored is another. Chang Hsun's plot went through so smoothly that he may think everything will continue that way. But, regarding China as a whole, conditions are so that one would be willing at once to predict failure of the restoration in a month were it not for one big question mark—are any foreign influences behind the monarchy? Had this coup d'etat happened six months or a year ago the finger of accusation at once would have been pointed at Japan as the instigator and backer. But the collapse of the Russian autocracy and the entrance of America into the war on the Allies' side so changed international conditions affecting the Far East that there has been an outward revulsion of Japan's policy here. A few weeks ago the Chinese Liberals were intimating that Japan was backing the Military Party at Peking, with a view to restoring the monarchy, but less has been heard of that charge of late, perhaps because the logic of the international situation has been turning against it. We are still a good deal in the dark about what has happened in Peking since last Sunday. All communications have been interrupted, and it will not be until the mails bring full reports from the foreign correspondents in the capital that we will get details. When we know more, we will no doubt be able to understand some things more clearly. Meanwhile, there are no outward indications that Japan is supporting the monarchy. The semi-official

Japanese press has given no intimation of any leaning; and the Japanese Government's attitude has so far been non-committal.

LEAVING, for the purpose of argument, the possibility of foreign instigation out of present calculations, Chang Hsun's coup seems destined to be short-lived. All the Powers now recognize a Republic as the Government of China, and there is almost no prospect that the monarchy will be quickly recognized. President Li Yuan Hung was detained, but was released and allowed to take refuge in the Japanese Legation. From there he can, if he so desires (I would think), leave Peking and set up a Government elsewhere. Or if Li Yuan Hung remains in seclusion, under foreign protection, there is a Vice President who automatically inherits his office. General Feng Kuo Chang is at Nanking, with a large body of his own troops. If the President cannot function, then it seems to devolve on the Vice President to take up his official duties and continue the Government at Nanking, or another seat, at least temporarily.

THE coup d'etat took place on Sunday, when it is the habit, during the hot weather, of most of the foreign ministers to leave Peking for the week-end. They at once returned to the capital and took measures for the security of foreigners in case of local disorder. We are as yet without information about what, if any, political action has been taken by the diplomatic corps; probably they have notified their governments and are waiting for instructions. Already a disposition is shown in some quarters to connect these events with the recent advice of the United States to China—that is, there is a presumption that that advice was designed to prevent what has happened; and that what has happened is in the nature of a retort by Japan to the action of America. The first part of this theory can be accepted without admitting the second. The advice of America undoubtedly was designed to smooth over China's internal situation, which was getting into a dangerous position, and to prevent complications; and had the United States then received the full support of all the Allied Powers in extending that advice, its object might have been accomplished. It is of little use to speculate about that now. Events have brought on a situation when it may become necessary to bring forward some similar advice, this time supported by all or a majority of the Allied Powers.

CHANG Hsun's coup had the immediate effect of bringing together the factions among the Liberals. Chinese politics are so complicated that the moves are very hard to follow; but there is a good deal of probability in the thought that Chang Hsun, after he got to Peking, was neatly trapped into a position which will result in his complete undoing. Everything was made easy for him, on the principle (as we say in America) of "give a calf enough rope and it will hang itself." The other Tuchuns held aloof and allowed him the center of the stage. He was permitted to draw together a number of men known to favor a restoration of the monarchy, and to concentrate a body of his special troops in the capital. In other words, he was encouraged to get all his eggs together in one basket. The results of this maneuvering already are beginning to appear. Chang Hsun controls in the capital, but his authority does not extend outside of Chihli province; indeed, late news indicates that troops only a few miles outside of Peking are against him, and are ready to march on the capital. A majority of the leading politicians and generals already have declared their allegiance to the Republic, and negotiations are now being carried on to weld this opposition into an effective solidarity. Shanghai is the center of the republican organization, and the leaders here are in constant communication with the Liberals in all parts of China.

THE way matters stand now, Chang Hsun seems almost isolated, and how he can keep up a government for long is questionable. There is the matter of revenue. For some time the Government has only been able to meet its pressing current expenses out of the proceeds of the salt and customs taxes, which are under foreign administration. Unless the Powers at once recognize the monarchy, these revenues will not be available for Chang Hsun's government. With four-fifths of the country "independent" of the monarchy, and hostile to it in sentiment, where is money to come from? No foreign loans can be made legitimately in these circumstances to the so-called government at Peking. Unless Chang Hsun can induce a majority of the Tuchuns to support him, his monarchy must soon collapse from lack of funds to keep going. It will not be possible to squeeze enough revenue out of the city of Peking and the immediate neighborhood to run a government. Moreover, if the Republic is set up at Nanking, under the Vice President, it will be difficult for the foreign governments to refuse to continue to recognize it, and to deal with it as the Government of China. Occupation of the capital of a nation temporarily by revolutionists does not constitute a revolution which other nations must recognize. I expect to see this matter of money give the clue to whether the monarchy has the backing of any foreign Power. If Chang Hsun's government gets funds to go on with and to fight, and obtains munitions and supplies (or if it is found to have them stored in large quantities), then it will be very hard to make us believe that foreigners have not had a hand in the restoration. A few weeks should tell this tale. Unless Chang can show the northern Tuchuns

that he has financial backing, he will not be able to get their support.

IN these circumstances, a great responsibility lies with the southern Liberal leaders. If they move adroitly, and with the main purpose of saving the Republic at any cost, if they are willing to yield something of their personal ambitions to this end, then the Republic may be saved. Few (unless he is backed by a foreign political intrigue) want to see a Government in China dominated by a man of Chang Hsun's type. Compared to Chang, Yuan Shih K'ai was an advanced Liberal; and Yuan's accession at least would have placed a Chinese on the throne. From what I hear of the situation, the Liberal leaders in Shanghai and the South are disposed to sink their minor political differences in order to save the Republic and are trying to establish a full understanding with all the Tuchuns and Governors. For the moment, the parliamentary question should not be allowed to complicate matters. Save the republican structure first. There will be time to decide on forms and balances later.

QUITE a flurry was caused by the publication last week, in an official Gazette, of parts of some correspondence of the American legation at Peking and the Ministry of Communications, relating to contracts for railway construction held by an American firm, the Siems-Carey Company. In view of what has happened politically since then, it is probable that this incident will quickly be lost sight of; but under ordinary circumstances it would have raised a good deal of dust. The Siems-Carey contracts contemplate the building of several railway lines. About some of these locations there is no dispute, but about one or two of them questions have been raised as to whether the new agreements conflict in any way with agreements previously given by the Chinese Government. Pending adjustment of these questions, the Siems-Carey Company has been proceeding with survey and preliminary work, on the undisputed locations, and has a large organization in China. For some time past, indirect obstruction to the Siems-Carey projects has been manifested in the Ministry of Communications, and to clear the matter the American Minister was supposed to have addressed an inquiry to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The acting Minister of Communications, Mr. Chuan Liang, replied to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, stating his views. There could be no complaint on that score; but Mr. Chuan, apparently without consulting anyone and without previously notifying the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, gave out some of the correspondence for publication. This without doubt was a serious diplomatic indiscretion. In this case, moreover (according to Mr. W. E. Giles, the Peking correspondent of the Peking & Tientsin Times), the matter was given publicity by the Ministry of Communications before the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (to which the American Minister's letter was presumed to be addressed) had seen it.

IN this chain of circumstances there was a political motive, without doubt. Its purpose was to interpose obstacles to the fruition of the Siems-Carey undertakings. China has no sound reason to oppose these projects now, after having approved them only a short time ago. These railways are entirely distinct, so far as is known, from the Grand Canal improvement, about which a question of Japanese participation has been raised. Discussing the incident, Mr. Giles had this to say: "I understood that the report that all work had been stopped for the time being is incorrect. The general feeling here is that this is an attempt to cast a reflection on American business enterprise in China and to hold it up in such a way that others will come in on the ground floor, while protracted negotiations are going on to overcome the obstacles which have been maliciously thrown in the way. I do not know if the incident will result in a diplomatic protest being made, but under the circumstances it should."

THE war situation has taken a turn during the last week that gives encouragement to the Allies. On the Western front the British offensive continues to push back the German line, and the French also report gains. It is believed that Lens will be occupied by the British in a week or two, if this rate of progress is kept up. But the most encouraging feature of the news is the resumption of activity by the Russians. Strong attacks have been launched at points east of Warsaw, and the Germans have been pushed back. It is not the ground gained there that makes this movement significant; but that the attack is made at all. For several months past the Russian armies have been apathetic; indeed, something like a truce has existed in that region, while attempts were being made to induce Russia to make a separate peace with the Central Powers. Cessation of Russian activity almost negatived the carefully planned offensive in the West, for it permitted the transfer of large numbers of German and Austrian troops from the eastern to the western and southern fronts. However, it was necessary for the British and French to keep hammering, for their inactivity would have given moral strength to the pacifists in Russia. That under these conditions the British and French have been able to gain speaks for their superiority of numbers and morale in that region. If means have been found to restore the military morale of Russia, and hold it until the participation of America is felt in the military operations, then the situation as a whole is as good as could be expected from the standpoint of the Allies.

LIGHT is thrown on the quick despatch of a contingent of American troops to France by reading newspapers lately arrived here from the United States. We republish in this issue a summary of the visit of the British and French missions, from The New Republic, which very well reflects the general tone of the American press. It appears that the American army staff was opposed to sending troops to Europe at this time. It was thought better, for military reasons, to keep the small regular army in America, to be a nucleus for training the recruits, and to provide officers. If the regular army is decimated in Europe within the next few months, what America has of trained military men will be almost lost. Great Britain made that mistake early in the war; or rather, Great Britain acted, perhaps against the better judgment of her military leaders, for a similar reason to that which has prompted America now. The French mission told Americans very frankly that France needed men, and wanted them at once. Coming in that form, this was an appeal Americans could not resist. Our nation was not bound to send troops to France by previously made agreements, as England was; but every American carries in memory the aid given to the colonies by France during the War of Independence. So public sentiment over-ruled the general staff, and the troops were rushed across the ocean. They have arrived in France, and probably will soon be engaged, helping to counter-balance the reserves which Russian inactivity enabled Germany to move to the West. This is an instance (of which history affords many) where sentiment supercedes judgment, even when the possible consequences may be serious, and may work out deterently to the common allied interests.

ON one point the American press is fairly agreed—a point that is expressed in this sentence from The New Republic's article: "But while the American nation can be properly asked to subordinate its military and, in a large measure, its economic policy to the necessities of its associates, and while it can agree to such subordination as an inevitable aspect of efficient cooperation during war, it cannot consent to any corresponding subordination of its political programme. The national integrity and independence depends upon the use of military weapons and economic resources on behalf of an ultimate settlement which is the expression of American supernational ideals." All the nations are now swimming in deep waters, with little real knowledge of when or where their feet will again rest on solid ground. The closing paragraphs of The New Republic's editorial are worth attention because they reflect the thought of those "intellectuals" who willed America into the war. They also apply to developments in China; a connection which Americans who live and have interests here ought to bear constantly in mind.

T. F. M.

Reflections on The Missions To America

From The New Republic

THE French and British missions have come and gone, and the visit, which only a few days ago constituted such a vivid and pervasive fact, will soon take its place in the vanishing perspective of history. It was, on the whole, an emphatic and a substantial success—one which exceeded the hopes of its projectors and which falsified the gloomy prophecies of its opponents. No incident occurred and no popular impression was created which increased the practical difficulties of making the partnership between the United States and the Franco-British allies practically operative. On the contrary, the bond between the old associates and the newcomer, which, until the arrival of the mission, had been based upon a common enmity rather than upon positive fellowship, obtained a preliminary measure of ratification in popular feeling and good will. The visit encouraged a public celebration of a truly fateful experience in military, economic and political cooperation between the United States and the two most liberal nations of western Europe. As a consequence of the visit the experiment has obtained a better chance of success; and since the security of western civilization depends upon the success of the experiment, no one could ask for the joint mission a more complete justification.

The British mission came to this country, as Mr. Balfour has himself intimated, somewhat doubtful of its reception. The British, like the American government, was only too well aware of the possibly unpleasant after effects of the many quarrels between the two countries, of the diplomatic controversies of the present war and of Irish and German-American hostility. The several commissioners, consequently, were apparently instructed to treat American susceptibilities with tender

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES FIVE DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917

consideration. Keenly alive as they were to the danger of offending the sensitive nationalism of American public opinion, they were careful not to importune, not to read lessons, not to urge haste, not even to make suggestions in public. At the same time they were honestly anxious to hear and to grasp the American point of view and even to adjust themselves to American ways, as when Mr. Balfour swallowed the first cocktail and suffered the first newspaper interview of his life.

The British consistently adopted the policy of exhaustively explaining a given situation, as they understood it, and so of suggesting by implication the action needed to meet it, but of avoiding specific recommendations. They placed their cards face up on the table, but without using the exposure to draw specific inferences as to how in consequence the American government should behave. In relation to the all-important shipping problem, for instance, they disclosed all the figures, the total tonnage, the rate of depletion and of new construction, and an indicated conclusion as to the amount of needed American help. After having posed the problem, the British subsided and exercised no pressure on the Americans to return any particular answer or to adopt any measures of remedial action. The Americans naturally inquired as to British experience under conditions similar to those prevailing in this country and these questions enabled the Englishmen to suggest indirectly lines of action which could be adopted or rejected without embarrassment to either government. By such means the British commissioners combined the maximum of elucidation and exposition with a minimum of interference. In all the negotiations the British mission was fortunate in having at their head a single personality, and one so tactful and friendly as that of Mr. Arthur Balfour. He helped most of all to infuse into the conferences the spirit which made them so fruitful of useful results. He actually did succeed, as so many of his friends in this country hoped he would succeed, in adding something of value to the fund of profitable intercourse between the two countries.

The French government selected a different kind of commission, which was charged with a different spirit and was sent to accomplish a different errand. It was a double-headed body, and the disposition of Americans to hero-worship Marshal Joffre often placed his civilian colleague, M. Viviani, in embarrassing and disagreeable situations. Neither of the leaders spoke English and both, consequently, were handicapped in negotiating with American officials and in making themselves understood in public. In urging their claims for help the French were as insistent and outspoken as the British were indirect and discreet. Perhaps the British thought it wise to let all the urgent solicitations come from the French, who could be insistent without the same danger of arousing resentment. At any rate, the French did not hesitate to make a public demand for the early dispatch of American troops to France and so, at the expense of a good deal of irritation, to force the hand of American army officials. The French, also, differed from the English in making no apparent effort to understand in what way and to what extent Americans had a special interest and attitude of their own in relation to the war. They were impatient and suspicious of any resistance to their demands. Possibly the French press representative created this impression rather more than was intended, but certainly the French Commission exhibited little of the tact, open-mindedness and curiosity about the American point of view, so characteristic of the English Commission. However much they clarified the situation in France for American public opinion, they could not have learned much about the real situation in America.

Nevertheless, the French mission served its chief purpose and achieved an incontestable popular triumph. Americans understood that French importunity was born of an equally importunate need, and they were glad to testify with the utmost cordiality to their sympathy for France. They wished that sympathy to obtain the kind of expression which will be most useful to the French, and they showed themselves ready to adjust their own plans as to the manner of using their resources to French advice. Under the circumstances the French mission was justified in asking that in this respect and to this extent their own knowledge of their own needs be allowed to prevail over the plans of the American General Staff. The publicity which they gave to the demand was a refreshing example of sound democratic diplomacy, and should encourage the American government to be equally frank in calling the attention of the French nation to those matters connected with war policy which, from the American point of view, are of most importance.

The incident illustrated perfectly the kind of concessions required of the American government in order to bring into existence effective co-operation with France and Great Britain. Those countries are actually doing the fighting and suffering from a scarcity of resources. Their need must constitute the opportunity and determine to a large extent the kind and measure of American assistance. The government will be forced to place the American people on rations in order to feed those of France and Great Britain. It will have to starve American industries in order to supply those of its European associates with indispensable raw materials. It will have to invest billions in boats and supplies, which may be prevented by the submarines from reaching their destination, and which when destroyed will constitute as complete an economic loss as if they were high explosive shells. It will have to build the kind of naval vessels which are required to supplement the work of the British fleet and to place them practically under the orders of the British Admiralty. In

sending troops to Europe it will have to consult French necessities rather than American scruples and convenience. In all these and other similar respects the American nation must allow its economic and military plans to be largely determined by the pressing needs and the larger experience of its associates. If the French or British government can demonstrate the clear economic and military necessity of any particular measure of assistance, that assistance must be furnished in so far as American judgment consents and American resources permit.

But, while the American nation can be properly asked to subordinate its military and, in a large measure, its economic policy to the necessities of its associates, and while it can agree to such subordination as an inevitable aspect of efficient co-operation during war, it cannot consent to any corresponding subordination of its political program. Its national integrity and independence depends upon the use of military weapons and economic resources on behalf of an ultimate settlement which is the expression of American super-national ideals. If we grant to British and French political purposes an authority similar to that granted to their military plans, the United States will sink into the situation of colonial dependence on its European associates. That would be a fate to which all but a few Anglo- and Franco-Americans would not willingly submit, and the safest way not only to avoid it but to avoid any suspicion of it is to begin immediate discussions with the Italian, French, British and Russian governments about the terms of a mutually acceptable settlement. Ever since the United States entered the war, this subject has been systematically suppressed, but considering the attitude of the new Russian government it cannot be suppressed much longer.

In dealing with this matter the American government would do well to follow the example of the French mission and be entirely frank, for without frankness there is likely to grow up a very dangerous misunderstanding. The United States, unlike the other Powers which entered the war, did so without making explicit agreements or asking for any. It has retained in this way its proper independence of political action, but this independence has certain equivocal and ambiguous aspects which will certainly make trouble unless the American government guards against it. Between the political purposes of the Allies, as defined in their answer to President Wilson's note, and Mr. Wilson's own definition of American foreign policy with respect to Europe on January 22nd, there are large discrepancies. The crisis in Russia demands an early attempt to diminish these differences and so far as possible the adoption of a common diplomatic policy as an indispensable condition of conciliating Russian internationalism and of defeating Germany. If an understanding is not reached and published, American public opinion will soon become restive. It does not like to be informed by responsible ministers of the British Crown that a war won, if at all, with American assistance, will be used to realize British imperialist ambitions in Africa. It feels that if the western Powers are depending so largely upon American resources, they should be willing in return to adjust their political purposes to the new conditions created by American belligerency. It hopes for some early testimony from the French and British governments that the American participation in a European war and peace has disarmed their last scruples to an ultimate settlement dominated absolutely by the mechanism and spirit of a Peace League.

American Missions in China

BY THOMAS SAMMONS

Extracts from a Speech at the Commencement Exercises of St. John's University, Shanghai, June 30, 1917.

AMERICAN missionary work in China had its origin in 1829, when the first missionaries arrived. The first girl's school was started in Ningpo in 1844 and the first college at Tungchow, Chihli, in 1860.

The average number of pupils in Protestant Mission Schools during the 13 years from 1876 to 1889 was 11,377, or a total of 147,901; during the 16 years from 1889 to 1905, 37,259, or a total of 576,144; during the 10 years from 1905 to 1915, 115,328, or a total of 1,153, 280. Allowing four years—a very liberal allowance—as the average period of study, it will be seen that about 469,331 have been taught in these Mission schools since 1876. Of these, approximately 32 per cent have been taught in the English language and the remaining 8 per cent in the several Continental European languages. The data may be further summarized thus:

Year	*No. Pupils*	*American Schools*	*British Schools*	*Continental Schools*
1876	5,917	52%	37%	11%
1899	16,836	58%	36%	6%
1905	57,683	50%	42%	8%

This shows that during the three years herein listed the approximate percentage of those attending American Mission Institutions in China was 53 1-3%, attending British Institutions in China 38 1-3%, and attending all other Continental European Missions in China 8 1-3%.

Investigations show that after completion of their studies in the Mission schools various students engage in various lines of work, the more prominent being Mission work, teaching, commerce, medicine, engineering, and Government Service. The consensus of opinion is that a greater number follow mission work as their vocation, with teaching and commerce following in the order mentioned.

During the last fifteen years about 37,500 students have passed through the mission high

schools and 5,750 have continued their education in colleges. No figures are at hand for the twenty-four years prior to 1900.

Up to 1905 a very large percentage of foreign educational work was done by Mission Schools. Since then the Government has instituted foreign studies in its schools and the number now receiving foreign education in Mission Schools, although much larger in fact than in previous years, is but a small percentage of the total number of students receiving foreign instruction in China. Protestant educational work is very much wider in its extent and scope than that carried on by the Roman Catholic Institutions. It is only within the past few years that the latter have definitely entered the field of general education.

The latest figures available show that North America spent G. $18,793.991 for Protestant Mission work in 1916, while all others—the various British and Continental European Protestant nations—spent in 1913 the sum of G. $13,884,411, making a total of G. $32,778,-402 for one year. Of this total amount approximately 20%, or G. $7,555,680 was spent for mission work in China. Of the G. $7,535,680 spent in China in one year, North America spent approximately G. $3,758,798 or 49. 8%.

The American Y.M.C.A., has expended approximately $2,750,000 gold in China, about $1,000,000 of which represents buildings.

The total number of American foreign mission workers in the world in 1915 was 10,497, and of all other societies---the various British and Continental European Protestant nations---14, 173 in 1912, making a total of 24, 660 workers. Of this total, about 22% are in China, making 5,338 (of which 2, 309 or about 43% are Americans) Protestant mission workers in China.

The efficiency of the educational work conducted through the mission schools, is demonstrated by the notable successes of the students. Among the notable graduates of mission schools are the following: Dr. W. W. Yen, Minister to Germany; Dr. V. K. Wellingtom Koo, Minister to the United States; Mr. Alfred S. K. Sze, Minister to England; Dr. Y. T. Tsur, President of Tsing Hua College; Dr. Z. T. K. Woo, Superintendent of the Hanyang Iron and Steel Works; Mr. S. C. Chu, General Secretary, Shanhai-Nanking Railway; Mr. T, T. Wong, Director-General of the Chinese Student's Educational Commission at Washington: Dr. Hawkling L. Yen, Sec'y, Board of Foreign Affairs; Mr. David Z. T. Yui, General Secretary of the Chinese Y. M. C. A.; Rev. P. N. Tsu, Rector of the Church of Our Saviour; Dr. Yen Fu-ch'ing, Dean of the Medical Faculty, Yale College, Changsha, China; Judge W. Y. Hu, Justice of the Supreme Court of Appeals, Peking.

St. John's University in Shanghai stands in the front ranks of Mission schools. The total value of its present plant is Gold $325,000 and the amount appropriated annually is Gold $50,000. The present staff of Americans is 24. Altogether sixty men and women have been connected with the institution since its foundation. The total expenditure at St. John's since its beginning, including salaries, is about Gold $1,000,000. The girls' department at St. John's is known as St. Mary's Hall and no data is at hand concerning the latter. Since 1879 about 2,666 students have attended St. John's. Most of them have finished only the middle (or high) school course; 218 have taken their degrees from the college. Of the college graduates about 36% have entered upon educational careers; about 14% are practicing medicine; and about 6% each are engaged in commerce, engineering, the Government Service and the Ministry.

Week's News Summary.

THE WAR

June 29. Advancing along a two mile front British troops enter Avion.——Lloyd George at Glasgow eulogizes King George, who he said was working as hard as any man in the Kingdom; states Russia was gaining strength daily and never had a better government. ——Spanish Government releases German submarine which was found on the 11th disabled by a Spanish torpedo boat.

June 30. Germans make desperate assaults on Allied lines east of Rheims.

July 1. British make further progress Southward of Lens.——Holland asks Britain to modify danger zone in North sea.

July 2. Russians capture Koniukhy, 164 officers and 8,400 men; the Russian objective is Lemberg.—— A demonstration of several thousand workingmen takes place in Petrograd; they bear banners inscribed "Down with the capitalists; we want an armistice." ——British statistics issued to the effect that Germany draws enough rations from Holland and Sweden practically to feed her entire army.——Orville Wright states ten thousand aeroplanes can bring the war to an end in ten weeks.——Announcement made that American troops in France will maintain their own lines of communication direct with Washington.——Germans make a surprise attack northward of Dixmude.

July 3. Four Russian armies cooperate in an advance in Galicia on a front of twenty miles; take 18,000 prisoners.——General von Hindenburg visits Austrian Emperor.

July 4. Fourteen aeroplanes attack Harwich; 17 persons killed.——Announcement made that German submarines attacked the first American Expeditionary force; one submarine believed to be sunk.——British Admiralty's weekly report shows 15 ships over 1600 tons and 5 under 1600 tons sunk by German submarines.

CHINA

June 30. Announcement is made of arrival in Peking of Kang Yu Wei, who travelled up from Shanghai incognito. One of his first visits was to Chang Hsun,

July 1. At 4 a.m., Chang Hsun and suite call on the Manchu boy emperor, inform him of his restoration, and seat him on the Throne. President Li Yuan Hung requested to resign, but refuses to do so; thereupon held a prisoner. Numerous Imperial Edicts issued, countersigned "Chang Hsun, member of the Privy Council." Appointments: Admiral Sah, Minister of Navy; Lung Chi Kuang, commandant southern navy; Li Shi Hao, Director Salt Administration; Ku Hung Ming, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

July 2. (No news received as censors held back telegrams.)

July 3. Feng Kuo Chang flatly repudiates any connection with the Restoration; his name had appeared in the Edicts as one of the petitioners.—Military Governor of Canton issues proclamation that the Cantonese will fight to maintain the Republic.—Japanese troops proceed to Forbidden City, take President Li out of the custody of Chang Hsun's men and bring him to the Japanese legation.—Conference of Chinese Republicans held at Shanghai, attended by Admiral Chen Pi Kwan, Admiral Sah, Admiral Li of the First Squadron, Ma Hung Lieh, chief of staff for Gen. Lu Yung Hsuan and his accredited representative; Tong Shao Yi, Dr. Sun Yat Sen, Sun Hung Yi, former minister of the interior; Mr. Chang Ping Ling, Wang Chia Ming, the revolutionist who made the attempt on the life of the Prince Regent in 1910; Quo Tai Chi, former secretary to President Li, and Eugene Chen, editor of the Peking Gazette.

July 4. President Li Yuan Hung issues pledge to fight for the Republic.

July 5. Hostilities break out at Lang Fang on Peking-Tientsin railway. General Tsao Kun with 10,000 troops arrives at Liuliho en route to Peking to fight Chang Hsun.——Diplomatic Body notifies Peking authorities that the Protocol of 1901 providing for open railway communication between Shanhaikwan and Peking must be observed.

JAPAN

June 30. In the Diet at Tokio the Opposition resolution of lack of confidence in the Government is defeated by a majority of 110.

July 2. The Kokusai agency issues a telegram from Tokio to the effect that Viscount Motono, Count Terauchi and the leading Japanese statesmen of all factions are agreed that the Chinese must settle their own political and administrative affairs without interference from Japan; the Opposition assertion that Japan had intrigued in China is denounced as false.

GENERAL

June 28. Armed gang in broad daylight hold up a Chinese at Harbin and takes from him two bags containing one hundred and twenty thousand roubles in cash; after a chase one of the bags is recovered.

June 29. Czech and Slav deputies in Austrian Reichsrath bitterly attack Government.

June 30. Russian rouble exchange at lowest ebb, being Rbls. 217 for £10, against normal Rbls. 95½ for £10.——Franchise riots occur in Budapest.

July 1. Electric car dashes over embankment at Toronto killing 27 and injuring 40.

July 2. Announcement made of impending administrative reforms in India.——Death occurs in London of Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree.——In a labor and race riot at East St. Louis mobs shoot fifteen negroes; military authorities take charge; 300 whites arrested; G$3,000,000 worth of property destroyed by fire.

July 3. America loans Great Britain another £5,000,000, making a total of £117,000,000.——Soldiers fire on potato rioters in Amsterdam, killing one and injuring many.——Bonar Law stigmatizes ship owner profits as disgraceful; he bases his remarks on profits received on his own investments.——Announcement made that Norway's shipping losses during June amount to 60,000 tons.

Men and Events

The arbitrators in the dispute concerning the rates to be charged by the Shanghai Waterworks Co. have given their award, the gist of which is as follows: Buildings which are occupied exclusively as offices are to have water supplied to them at the meter rate, namely forty cents per thousand gallons; buildings occupied both as offices and as flats are to be charged as for offices, namely at the meter rate, unless some other arrangement as to percentage is come to with the Waterworks. Dwelling houses are to be charged as previously, namely four per cent on the rental. The arbitrators were Mr. P. Peebles and Mr. S. B. Neild. Counsel appearing in the arbitration were as follows: Mr. Macleod for the Waterworks; Mr. McNeill for the Municipal Council, and Mr. N. C. Home for the Council together with the three parties who first brought the matter to a head by refusing to pay the percentage charge levied by the Waterworks on their office premises.

The C. M. S. Anping struck Eddy Island Rock early on Tuesday morning and is a total wreck. The passengers and crew were all saved.

Mr. William Fraser, chief officer of the s.s. Changon, was found dead in bed aboard ship at Hankow June 28. He had been ailing for some time and the death was certified as due to natural causes.

Lieut Raymond Tenant de la Tour, former agent of the Messageries Maritimes, and Mr. A. D. John, son of Mr. J. W. H. John of the Chinese Customs, were killed in action in France during the past week.

Mr. Julean Arnold, American commercial attache, will open temporary offices at the Astor House July 8 to July 31, office hours being from 9 to 11 a.m. Interviews should be arranged for at the earliest possible date.

At the British Supreme Court July 5, Mrs. Edith Seitz, British born, but the widow of a German, made application for and was granted an order on the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to pay her Tls. 1279.95 out of the Enemy Dividend account.

The naturalized British subject Rothman, mentioned frequently at the Mixed Court in the Ettinger case, was brought up at the British Supreme Court July 5 and ordered deported to Singapore in accordance with a certficate from the British Minister that Rothman was a person who had acted prejudicial to public safety.

A lecture on silk culture, illustrated with excellent motion picture films, was given at the Y.M.C.A. Friday evening by Mr. D. E. Douty, general manager of the United States Conditioning and Testing Co., and special representative of the Silk Association of America. Mr. Douty has been in China for some time carrying on investigations. The previous night he was the guest at a dinner given in his honor by the Silk Guild.

The office of the Second Assistant Postmaster General at Washington on May 14 having received a cablegram from the postal administration of China to the effect that there was lack of accommodation on Japanese and Russian railways north of Moukden, has notified postmasters in America to refuse, until further notice, to accept for mailing parcels destined for Harbin.

The spirit of the German-Americans toward the war, is well illustrated in a letter written by Russell Meier, a student at the University of Missouri, whose parents on both sides were full blood Prussians. He writes; "I know you will be surprised to hear from me as a member of the American forces training at Ft. Riley, but wouldn't you rather be able to say that your son volunteered his services to his country than to say he waited for conscription and was made to go. Would'nt you rather know that I was a volunteer than to think I had not honor and did not want to defend that of the nation." Young Meier resigned his school work to enlist in the army.

In the King's Bench Division, May 7, a plaintiff named Trantom claimed as a common informer to recover £29,000 for penalties from Major Waldorf Astor for having sat and voted as a member of the House of Commons when he was disqualified from doing so. The defendant put in a formal defence of "Not Quilty." Plaintiff's counsel in opening the case, said that the defendant was elected to the House of Commons as member for Plymouth in December, 1910, and at all material times since then he had sat and or voted as a member. In March, 1915, he became the sole proprietor of the Observer, and he was so registered. The allegation of the plaintiff was that while the defendant was sole proprietor of the newspaper he accepted from the Government for publication in the Observer various advertisements relating to recruiting, to munitions work, and to the issue of Exchequer bonds. The accepting of those advertisements for publication in his newspaper rendered the defendant liable to penalties in respect of each day on which he sat and or voted in the House of Commons.

In an article in The Century, entitled "Raemaekers, Man and Artist", George Creel writes: "It is no more possible to consider this Dutch genius as a mere artist, a worker with paper, ink, and lines, than it is to view the Apostle Paul as an itinerant orator, Joan of Arc as a military figure, or Rouget de Lisle as a casual song-writer. The tremendousness of his appeal does away with the medium entirely, for even while one holds the drawing, eyes cease to see, mind ceases to grasp, and there is consciousness only of a great, imperative hand tearing among the very roots of being. It may well be that this man is more hated by the Hohenzollerns than any other, for more than any other he has bared Hohenzollernism to the gaze of the world. Whether victory or defeat, whether peace or continuance of struggle, the pictures of the inspired Dutchman will thunder their accusations down the ages. They speak the universal language. The artist, like the composer, stands in no need of translation. Where men have sight, where men have soul, Raemakers will be heard whether the place be Ireland or Asia."

Fourth of July Celebration

The rapidly growing colony of Americans in Shanghai manifested itself July 4 in the most elaborate and successful celebration of Independence Day ever held here. The American population of Shanghai has doubled within recent years, and the celebrations are yearly assuming an importance commensurate with the increasing numbers. The three events of the day—the reception at the American Consulate General, the ball game in the afternoon, and the dinner at the Astor House in the evening, were attended by unprecedented numbers. Allied flags were in evidence everywhere. From early morning American, British, French, Belgian and other flags were flown from private residences and business offices, some of which displayed Allied colors. Both tram companies carried the Stars and Stripes with British or French flags on each car, and the French Consulate-General was profusely decorated with a display of the red, white, and blue of the two republics.

The programme began with a general review of the Allied Units of the S. V. C. commanded by Lieut. Swan, the post of honor being occupied by the American company directly in front of the Consulate. Following the review a reception was held and refreshments were served at the Consulate with Consul General Sammons and Judge Lobingier officiating.

The members of the Consular body had seats on the reviewing stand and promptly at noon, Mr Sammons made a brief speech after which he presented in turn the Allied Consuls General, the British and American Judges, the chairman of the Municipal Council and the commanding officer of the S. V. C. who were all roundly cheered by the S. V. C. units and the spectators.

The ball game at the Recreation Ground between the Shanghai nine and the U. S. Navy teams occupied the next place on the program. The game was won by the Shanghai team but it took twelve innings to turn the trick. At the close of the game, Mr. Sammons presented the Challenge cup to the captain of the Shanghai nine and complimented him and his team on winning the 1917 championship.

The celebration ended in a real blaze of glory at the Astor House Hotel in the evening, and credit is due to the management of Capt. Morton and his staff in serving over 600 guests at dinner, including a number of dinner parties, with a minimum of delay and discomfort. Prof. Papini's orchestra furnished the music. A surprise feature was introduced when the national air was played, a curtain falling from the balcony and disclosing Miss Fonda of the Frawley Company in a striking tableaux—Liberty.

Dinner and speech-making over, the guests descended from the beflagged dining room to the flag-canopied lobby where the Municipal orchestra played for those who cared to dance, for this purpose the concrete floor having been well polished. A great many, however, preferred the palm court where there was an immense red, white and blue electric star at one end, faced from the other side by the American eagle and shield, the coat-of-arms, done in electric lights. The open Court was hung with large Allied flags, while smaller flags, alternated with lights, were strung from floor to roof-edge in many directions.

A special sermon was preached in commemoration of Independence Day by the Rev. Dr. F. S. Hawks Pott in the Union Church Sunday morning on the text, "For My Sword is Bathed in Heaven." Dr. Potts reiterated that America must stand for the divine rights of man, for liberty, for the right of self-government and self-development, for equality of privilege, against tyranny and oppression and suppression.

The Columbia Country Club

The new Columbia Country Club informally opened its handsome club house and grounds at No. 50 Route Doumer in the French Concession with a reception and tea dansant from five to seven on Saturday, June 30. Papini's band furnished excellent music for the occasion. Punch, tea and other refreshments had been provided by the Board of Governors, and the many ladies and gentlemen in attendance thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

The club grounds comprise about twenty mow of land and are sufficient to accommodate four tennis courts, which are all ready for use. Shower baths and lockers are being built for the accommodation of the players. A profusion of shrubbery and pergolas combine to make it a very attractive place. The building is four stories high, and contains ten large rooms, the three on the ground floor being so arranged that they can be thrown into one, the resulting dancing floor being sufficient to accommodate about one hundred and fifty persons. Up stairs there is a ladies' card room, a ladies suite and dressing room, a men's card room, and a fully equipped billiard room.

This club numbers amongs its members the great majority of American business and professional men in Shanghai. It will be run on the usual Country Club lines and will prove a convenient spot for recreation for Americans of both sexes. The officers are: W. A. Burns, president; W. C. Sprague, vice president; J. Harold Dollar, treasurer; and R. A. Curry, secretary. The affairs of the Club are managed by a Board of Governors, as follows: Messrs. C. H. Blake, Arthur Bassett, Sterling Fessenden, J. J. Connell, W. L. Merriman, W. A. B. Nichols, J. D. Gaines and L. Everett.

The American Club

The new quarters of the American Club were opened July 4, when the Club kept open house to its members and friends in the Settlement. A few weeks ago this Club, which formerly was known as the "Slam" Club, rented the entire floor on the second story of the building occupied by the Bank of Territorial Development in Nanking road, just west of Kiangse. By running three shifts of workmen, working continuously night and day, the rooms were got ready so that the opening could take place Independence Day. Although the quarters of this recent addition to Shanghai's Clubs are not very large, those who attended the reception last Wednesday were loud in praise of their appointments and arrangements.

The rooms include a billiard room with bar, smoking and reading room, dining room, and several card rooms, together with a kitchen and the usual accessories. The stairways, the entrance, and the principal rooms are all finished in beautiful hardwoods, as are also all the floors.

The reception, which was held from one to three, was attended by seven or eight hundred persons, the rooms part of the time being so crowded as to be uncomfortable. Shepherd's Cafe served an excellent cold buffet, reinforced with numerous large bowls of ice-cold champagne, punch and lemonade.

Mr. F. W. Sutterle, president of the Club, delivered an address of welcome, in the course of which he explained how the Club had come into existence and the modest part it hopes to play in Shanghai Club life. Among those present were Mr. E. C. Pearce, chairman of the Municipal Council, Mr. D. Siffert, Senior Consul, Mr. Thomas Sammons, American Consul General, and a majority of the other Consuls in Shanghai. Members from all the Clubs of Allied nationality were in attendance.

Protest Against Lindsay Russell's Remarks

The American Association of North China has sent a cablegram to the American Asiatic Association in New York protesting against the speech recently made in Japan by Mr. Lindsay Russell, President of the Japan Society of New York, in which he said that instead of facing bankruptcy, China should have an international receivership. The text of the telegram is as follows:

"Peking, June 27, 1917

"American Asiatic Association
New York

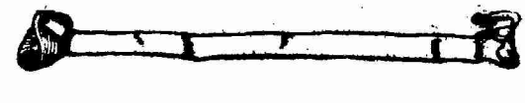
"The American Association of North China protests against Mr. Lindsay Russell's speech regarding the bankruptcy of China and recommending the appointment of a receivership for this nation as unjust and unwarranted by the facts, as untrue, and as detrimental to American interests here. Moreover, such action would be directly contrary to the open door policy in China accepted by all nations. The avowed principles which America and the Allies are fighting for are the right of weaker nations to maintain their independence and to choose their own forms of government.

"We suggest that you will request the Japan Society publicly to disavow responsibility for Mr. Russell's speech and expressing its disapproval, and giving such disavowal equal publicity with Mr. Russell's speech. We request that you will give publicity to this telegram.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NORTH CHINA."

American Association at Tientsin

The American Association of Tientsin has recently been organized and one of its first activities was to arrange for a suitable Fourth of July celebration in that busy northern port. The Association was organized at the suggestion of Consul General Fisher and has received the endorsement of the American Chamber of Commerce in Tientsin; practically all Americans in Tientsin are members. The Executive Committee for 1917-18 is as follows: E. P. Allen, President; R. E. Chandler, Vice-President; Dr. C. J. Fox, Secretary, H. A. Lucker, Treasurer, R. M. Hersey, Capt. S. H. Ford, and W. A. Mitchell. The officers have been selected with a view to having all American interests represented. Mr. Allen and Mr. Lucker represent the Bar Association; Mr. Chandler is on the American Board of Foreign Missions, Dr. Fox is one of the fifteen American professors at Pei Yang University. Mr. Hersey represents the Y. M. C. A. Captain Ford is the Adjutant of the 15th U. S. Infantry, and Mr. Mitchell, Vice-President of the American Chamber of Commerce of Tientsin, represents the business of the community. Brig. Gen. H. C. Hale, commanding the American troops in Tientsin and all his officers, joined the Association at its first meeting and have contributed much to its success.



Far Eastern Press Opinion

The Manchu Restoration

From The China Press (Shanghai)

From out the general gloom that prevades the political situation in China looms one ray of light. Chang Hsun, after many years of swash-buckling, has come a cropper. So long as he held Hsuchowfu with his rather formidable army, strategically posted between North and South, levying tribute right and left, he was indubitably a factor in any situation that might arise. Whenever a split came he dickered with both sides; both sides had to come to him and he profited beyond his dreams. But when he took a small fraction of his army and went into Peking he walked into a trap.

This mad man had been misled by a mirage of power, and in pursuing it had put the Tuchuns in a position where either they had to support him and his acts, or repudiate him and his acts. Being unable to support him without making him greater and themselves smaller, they had to turn against him. Thus he has united, to some extent, and for the present only, all those through whose rivalry he formerly maintained his place. He has forced the same issue that Yuan Shih-k'ai forced, and with not nearly the equal prospects of success. With the outbreak of fighting at Langfang, which is on the railroad between Peking and Tientsin, within a day's march of the capital, it becomes evident that compromise for the present has failed and that Chang Hsun and his little Emperor with practically the whole country against them, are to be compelled to make a stand in the capital or get out of it—if they can.

From the North China Daily News (Shanghai)

The immediate result of the *coup d'etat* will be, we believe, to bring out all Republicans of all denominations under the one standard. Private differences will be forgotten and by the force of opposition the ranks will be closed up. For a case in point there have of late been some differences of opinion between the navy and the army round Shanghai. Yesterday morning these vanished as if they had never been and both, we understand, are at one for the cause of republicanism. And here, in the long run, it may be that the *coup d'etat* will work for good. It puts an end to all the wretched subterranean manoeuvrings of the past few weeks and brings out all parties into the open to declare themselves. The outlook of the immediate future is not, we fear, a happy one for China. But she has won through worse predicaments and will win through this.

From The Shanghai Mercury

Our hopes are that the so-called restoration is merely the result of the sudden resolve of two foolish and ambitious old men, Chang Hsun and Kan Yu Wei, but there is the risk that the Generals who inspired the Tuchuns' revolt foresaw the present culmination of the affair, and that they hope to profit by the restoration of a puppet Emperor. It is certain that the Chinese Republicans will not quietly submit to the restoration of the Manchus, and it is probable that Kwantung, Kwangsi and Yunnan will be joined by other provinces in a revolt against Peking. The affair is most regrettable from every point of view and will seriously set back China's progress in the paths of prosperity for many years.

From The Peking & Tientsin Times

The restoration of the Monarchy could only be justified if the nation as a whole, convinced of the futility of continuing the republican experiment were willing once more to be ruled by a Manchu Emperor in Peking, All the enlightened elements of the country, however, are united in opposition to this course. The Monarchy can only be restored by force, and Chang Hsun does not possess the forces necessary to reduce the country to subjection. If he should attempt to reconquer China for the Manchus with his pig-tailed horde, foreign intervention must be regarded as certain. The Treaty Powers will not allow China to be given over to prolonged civil war in order that Chang Hsun may gratify his overweening ambition. Even those who might otherwise be disposed to regard the restoration of Imperial rule with favour, cannot tolerate its reintroduction by such a man, and by such methods. Chang Hsun has played for high stakes. We do not hesitate to predict that he will lose. And we hope that in the losing China will finally be rid of a type of military man who is an anachronism in the twentieth century, and a constant menace to her peace and safety.

The most probable effect of Chang Hsun's action will be foreign intervention. Unless Chang Hsun beats an undignified retreat within the next few days, and leaves the Emperor to his fate, there is certain to be considerable fighting, and the locality in which it is almost certain to take place is in or around Peking. It can hardly take place without endangering or injuring foreigners and their property, and the Foreign Powers, knowing the type of men who are in Chang Hsun's service, will await the clash with considerable anxiety. The first outrage upon the person or property of a foreigner will probably be the signal for an ultimatum to Chang Hsun. We hope, however, that it will be left to his own countrymen to inflict upon him the punishment that he deserves, in order that his fate may be a warning to the other generals of the same type who are still to be found in China.

Chinese Comment on the Manchu Restoration

From the Sin Wan Pao (Shanghai)

When Chang Hsun entered Peking, the fate of the Republic was at stake, but when the civil sage (Kang Yu Wei) arrived there the foundation of the Republic was shattered. We see that Kang is even more drastic than Chang. However, even the craftiness of Yuan Shih Kai whose righthand men controlled half of the country, failed to overthrow the Republic after years and years of labor. Kang Yu Wei has ventured to do what Yuan had failed to do. What he is depending upon is the noisy propaganda of Chang. We do not have to wait long before seeing his fall.

From the Tsung Hua Shin Pao (Shanghai)

While the news of the restoration of the Monarchy sounds like thundering to the general public, we believe that we should laugh to our hearts' content. Because if our opponent's crime is not great, our hatred will be proportionally small and our thirst for their blood will also be easily quenched.

When the rebellious Tuchuns revolted, the executioners of the rebels folded their hands to look on, expecting to mediate. Now, Hsuan Tung has actually ascended the throne, the life of the Republic is terminated at one stroke of the outlaw.

If we are not cool-blooded, we can not forsake Heaven and enter Hades. This monarchical movement is enough. Let us put down this evil without party difference, without class distinction, and be united as one and only one body for the stamping out of the outcasts.

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It is psychological truth that after tumult, peace will reign. Here is the chance for the establishment of a really genuine and peaceful Republic. We should not be startled at the news, but should be very optimistic. We should not be downcast, but laugh and rejoice for the opportunity.

From the China Times (Shanghai)

With Chang Hsun as head of the monarchical movement, the restoration will be the mere re-instatement of young Hsuan Tung on the throne. The Imperial Edicts will have no further force beyond the thresholds of the Forbidden City. Opposition will be raised everywhere and the result will be that China will be partitioned into many different portions and chaos will reign throughout the land.

From the Kuo Tse Pao (Shanghai)

It was in order to enjoy happiness that the people hoped for a Republic since 1911, but what happiness have they enjoyed since the Republic has been inaugurated? During these six years there have been four revolutions. These troubles have harmed the people directly and indirectly. Millions of people have been killed and milliards of dollars have been lost. The foreign debts have been augmented by $1,400,000,000. Cities have been devastated, commerce ruined, brigandage multiplied, morals destroyed and discipline suppressed. Politics are worse than before and the hordes are as cruel as the rebels at the end of the Ming dynasty. It is notorious that a republic does not suit China. Now that the people detest the republic General Chang Hsun has intrepidly changed the form of government according to the present exigencies.

A Japanese View on the Restoration

From the Shun Tien Shih Pao (Peking)

Let us ask the monarchists how do they compare with Yuan Shih Kai in military force. Let us ask them what the true attitude of the people is as compared with the Hung Hsien regime? Powerful and clever as Yuan Shih Kai certainly was with the support of a number of provinces, his Hung Hsien regime was only able to last 82 days—finally coming to grief as the result of the rising of the righteous movement in Yunnan and Kweichow. How can it be possible for a mere boy to occupy the throne and to expect to peacefully control the country? We prophesy that as the movement is against the real wish of the people it will not succeed. Even if we grant that it will succeed in a way we are sure that revolutions will quickly follow one another and as the result of internal trouble and external intervention China would follow in the footsteps of Korea.

Sanctuary

From the Central-China Post (Hankow)

Cities of Refuge still exist in China where they are called Foreign Concessions, and are available for the protection of all who happen to be politically under a ban. The two warring parties in this country take advantage of them alternately, and if they did not exist there would be considerable more stability in Chinese governmental affairs. As things now are the ousted parties hurry to the nearest Foreign Concession where they entrench themselves and perfect their plans for another trial of strength, and thus it comes about that the country is kept in a perpetual turmoil. It might be worth while considering whether the foreigners are wise in thus protecting political refugees no matter to what party they belong. None of them have the slightest claim to consideration for all of them alike, when in power, regard the existence of foreign concessions as a great grievance and would gladly have them abolished. The idea of protecting these people is simply preposterous. The first revolution was engineered from the safe shelter of the foreign quarters of Hankow; the plotters lived there and the bombs were made there, and as soon as thy got the upper hand they made a clean sweep of their opponents by killing all the Manchus. In all the troubles that have followed since, the base of operations has always been under a foreign flag. Fortunately none of the parties in power have ever sought to invade this sanctuary, but if they did a very serious situation would arise. It might not be amiss therefore if all political refugees were given distinctly to understand that in the event of their being wanted they will be handed over, and then perhaps they would think twice before they came. The only parties who would suffer by such an arrangement would be the property owners who just now are getting big prices for their houses, and huge rentals through the disturbed conditions of Peking, much to the discomfort and expense of all other sections of the community.

Li Yuan Hung's Future

From The Central China Post (Hankow)

Li Yuan Hung is a southern man and belongs to this district. His affiliations were all with the republican party and, although maintaining a strict neutrality, his sympathies were evidently with that party in its struggle with the northern militarists. Thanks to Chang Hsun the party in question has been knocked out, and as that worthy's purpose is about as patent as was Yuan's when in the interests of the Republic he was planning a monarchy, the prospects are that Li Yuan Hung will come down again and that before very long. He will no doubt take it philosophically and say that it always was the height of his ambition to return to his fields in Hwangpi and live a quiet country life. Some men are born to handle tools, and some are like tools made to be handled. Li Yuan Hung seems to belong to the latter class, and it is an interesting speculation how different China's history might have been had he possessed more independence of character and a greater amount of self-assertion. In capable and honest hands he would have made a new China of this country, but the capable men amongst his following were not honest, and the honest were not capable.

A Dual Republic for China

(From the Peking & Tientsin Times)

We feel that we are greatly daring in suggesting a solution of China's fundamental difficulties, which, as far as we are aware, has never yet been put forward, but might prove to be the only practical method of preventing a definite and final rupture between North and South at no distant date. We believe it to be generally conceded that it is impossible for any elected body to compile a Constitution that will be equally acceptable to the North and the South. And although the Northern and Southern Chinese belong mainly to the same race, the events of the past five years have established what is apparently an ineradicable incompatibility of temperament between them. Would it not, then, be practicable, to allow the the South to have its own Constitution, and accord the same privilege to the North? The system that we have

in mind, with many important modifications, is that which for fifty years has governed the relations between Austria and Hungary. North and South would have their own Constitutions, with certain features—which should present no difficulties—in common, such as the Presidential Election law. The twin Republics—for that is practically what they would be—would have a common President, a common flag and within certain large and important fields the governmental machinery and public policy of both would be maintained in common... If it be argued that the idea is fantastic, and that such a solution is unprecedented, we reply that much of China's trouble during the past five years has been due to the effort to graft an exotic political system upon a nation which was unprepared for it, and did not possess sufficient common ideals.

America's Aid to the Allies

From the Japan Chronicle (Kobe)

Another tremendous undertaking of which mention has not been made is in American hands. The entire direction of the reconstruction of French railways behind the lines of the Western front has been placed in the hands of Mr. S: M. Felton, President of the Chicago Great Western Railway. He will have full charge of the arrangements for sending the 10,000 railroad men to be recruited in the United States and the vast quantities of material that will accompany them, and then, to oversee the work. Mr. Felton was recently appointed by the Council of National Defence as adviser to the Chief of Army Engineers in relation to railroad affairs. This Council, by the way, has announced the creation of an Aircraft Production Board, which is said to mark the complete formulation of the U.S. Government's aircraft programme and the beginning of the work of carrying it into effect. The Chairman of the new Board said the object aimed at for the first year is the production of a minimum of 3,500 training and battle aeroplanes, the education of from 5,000 to 6,000 aviators, and the doubling of the producing capacity during the second year. As the service machines are finished they will be rushed to the American forces in Europe with new aviators and mechanicians.

A Net Across the North Sea

From the Scientific American

We believe that the time has come for Great Britain to render the whole of the inland waters, extending from the Shetland Islands and Norway to the Straits of Dover, a closed sea, by building and maintaining a continuous line of netting from the northernmost points of the Shetland Islands to the nearest point on the western coast of Norway, and by similarly closing the open passages between the islands which form the Orkney and Shetland Island group

A vast undertaking, it is true, but not nearly so vast as the peril to the allied cause against which it would provide a certain protection. By thus blockading the blockaders within the North Sea, the trans-Atlantic routes would be opened up once more for the uninterrupted flow of the food, munitions and supplies which are necessary for that decision on land which the Allies now have within their grasp. The cost of this huge protective work would not be less than 15 million dollars to 20 million dollars. A big sum; yet Great Britain is spending twice that sum every day of the war.

But the Germans have provided their submarines with a net cutter—a revolving knife carried on the end of a long extension tube and operated from within the submarine. Well, there is an answer to that. Let this great net, 150 feet deep, be built of half-inch steel wire with a 10-foot mesh, and a ring at each intersection into which would be snapped a contact bomb, large enough to cut a hole in the submarine, or at least start a leak along the seams of her plating. Should the knife cut a strand of the wire, the submarine in forcing her way through would carry the flexible net with her, and as it swung in against her sides, one or more of the bombs would be pretty certain of contact.

Throughout the whole 250 miles of netting required there would be maintained a dense patrol of destroyers, torpedo boats and seagoing chasers, and at every 30 miles might be anchored a mother ship, surrounded with a triple line of netting. These ships would form the permanent base for the patrol boats and for a large fleet of airplanes.

The depth of water, in feet, on the line proposed, running east, is as follows: 360 feet, 480, 500, 492, 372, 600, 942, 1,020 feet. These are formidable depths, but they could be overcome by a sufficiency of mushroom anchors, and steel wire cable. Such a blockade could be broken only if the battleship fleet of Germany came out in force, which is the very thing that the British fleet is hoping that it will do.

Friendly American Feelng.

A British Officer in a letter to *The Times* (London) says: "The following account of friendly American feeling towards Great Britain during the present war may interest our countrymen. I was sent out to U.S.A. some time ago on special duty. My work last September sent me to Tacoma, Washington State. While there I got a telegram from my commanding officer to come back to New York as I had to sail for England on the following Wednesday evening. When I got the wire I found that if I left Tacoma by 6 o'clock train that Saturday evening I would just make the connection if all went well. I started, and arrived in Chicago on Tuesday evening following and caught my connection. The conductor of the train, New York Central, knew I had to be in New York the following evening. He came to my berth next morning early and said: 'Our engine broke down last night, and we are four hours late. We will miss connection at Cleveland, but I have wired to try and keep the train!' When we arrived the train was gone. I went to superintendent of the line, told him the position, that I was a British officer on duty, and said, What should I do? He said, "Stay where you are, I will give you a special train to to Buffalo, 187 miles, and catch the Empire express leaving there 12 noon!" It was then 8.45 a.m. At 9 a.m. a special took me out of station, and we arrived within one mile of Buffalo at 11.30 a.m., 186 miles in two hours and 30 minutes. We were then held up by traffic, but arrived at station at 11.45 a.m., and caught the express, which landed me in New York at 10.10 p.m. as promised. The company never charged me one cent, but said they were glad to help. Would any British railway company do this? My experience of America is, the heads of the big manufacturing firms have a high ideal to make the best they can. They make mistakes, we all do. I say from the bottom of my heart, Thank God they are on our side, and will help to finish this job, so that the world will never see this hell on earth again."

The Chinese Ancestry of Rizal, the Filipino Patriot

(From Craig's "Story of Jose Rizal")

Jose Rizal, the martyr-hero of the Philippines, was born in Kalamba, on the southwest shore of the picturesque laguna of Bay, in Luzon, June 19, 1861.

His father's family began in the Philippines with a Chinaman named Lam Co who came from the Amoy district to Manila possibly because of the political troubles which followed the conquest of his country by the Manchu invaders. It was in 1719 that this ancestor, whose Christian name was Domingo, was baptized in the Parian church of San Gabriel.

At first a merchant, he finally made up his mind to stay in the Islands, and turned farmer to escape the bitter anti-Chinese prejudice which then existed in Manila. Rather late in life he married the daughter of a countryman who was a dealer in rice and moved into La Laguna province to become a tenant on the Dominican Friars' estate at Binan.

His son, Francisco Mercado y Chinco, apparently owed his surname to the Chinese custom of looking to the appropriateness of the meaning. Sangley, the name thruout all the Philippines for Chinamen signifies "travelling trader" and in the shop Spanish of the Islands "mercado" was used for trader. So Lamco evidently intended that his descendants should stop travelling but not cease being traders.

Francisco Mercado was a name held in high honor in La Laguna for it had belonged to a famous sea captain who had been given the encomienda of Bay for his services and had there won the regard of those who paid tribute to him by his fairness and interest in their welfare.

Francisco's son was Captain Juan Mercado y Monica and he took advantage of his position to expunge from the municipal records the designation "Chinese mestizo" after the names of himself and family. Thus he saved the higher fees and taxes which Chinese mestizos then were compelled to pay.

The Captain died when his youngest son, Francisco Engracio Mercado y Alexandra, was only nine years old. An unmarried sister, Potenciana, twenty years older than he, looked after the boy and sent him to the Latin school. Some years later the husband of their sister Petrona died and they moved to the neighboring hacienda of Kalamba, also belonging to the Dominican order, to help the widow with her farm.

The landlords recognized the industry of the young farmer and kept increasing his land until he became one of the most prosperous of their tenants. In 1847 his sister Potenciana died and the following year Francisco married.

His wife, Teodora Alonso y Quintos, was nine years his junior and a woman not only of exceptional ability but with an education unusual for that time in its modernness and liberality. She was of Ilocano-Tagalog-Chinese-Spanish descent, possibly having even a little Japanese blood, and her family counted lawyers, priests, government officials and merchants among its members. They boasted of one representative of the Philippines in the Spanish Cortes, and it is said to have been a youthful ambition of Dr. Rizal to fill some day the same position.

A new family name was adopted in 1850 by authority of the royal decree of the preceding year which sought to remedy the confusion resulting from many unrelated Filipinos having the same surnames and a still greater number having no last names at all. The new name, however, was not taken from the government lists but appears to have been selected, as was the old one, because of its appropriateness. Rizal, a shortened form of the Spanish word for 'second crop,' seemed suited to a family of farmers who were making a second start in a new home.

Francisco Rizal soon found that in spite of his legal authority for it the new name was making confusion in business affairs begun under the old name, so he compromised, after a few years, on 'Rizal Mercado.' His mother-in-law, who lived in the neighborhood, at the same time adopted the name 'Rialonda' and her children followed her example. So it was that when Jose Protasio Rizal (the hero) was baptized, the record showed his parents as Francisco Rizal Mercado and Teodora Realonda, another spelling of 'Rialonda.'

The Countess of Warwick in an article in the London Daily Chronicle says "Even this country will be more democratic in the near future than it has been in the past. Already serious Royalists have recorded their belief that for the security of the future the kings of England must be free to choose their wives from among their own people, and no longer inter-marry within the limited sphere of Royalties who are in the great majority of cases unfit and sometimes degenerate. The old gang must be broken up, it breeds dangerous alliances, unhealthy friendships and tendencies to run counter to the vital needs of the people. Had not the sympathies of Europe's rulers been with the autocracy the Russian revolution that followed the Japanese war would have proved a triumphant success."

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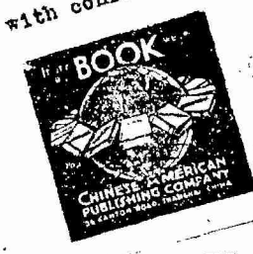

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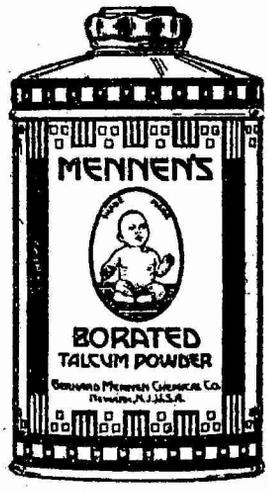

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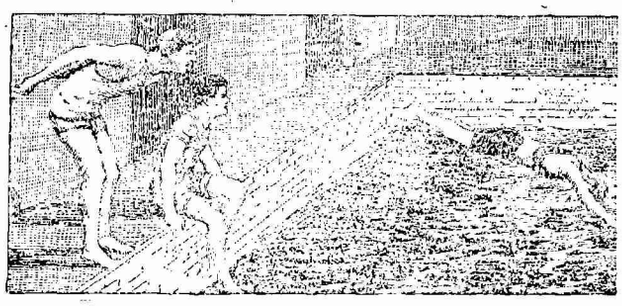

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America

The Ford Motor Company is at the present time over 120,000 cars behind in orders.

The New York Evening Post will publish a second Japanese supplement on June 30. It will be practically double the size of the first supplement.

The Aero Board has completed plans for the establishment of training bases for aviators for the American army. All the allies of the United States will aid in supplying machines for training the fliers.

A newspaper headline reading "New smoke bombs hide French ships from submarines" prompts the New York Sun sarcastically to comment that now residents of soft coal districts should feel safe from air attacks.

Prices of news and book paper in America have dropped considerably. Paper that sold for six cents end of last year is now selling for four cents. A concerted movement among publishers to use less paper is stated to be one of the principal reasons for the drop.

General Goethals, who has been put in charge o the government project of building 1,000 ships to make good the ravages of German submarines, has notified the government that he is about to commandeer all ships which are being built in American ship yards.

The New York Sun states that President Wilson ha decided to send a special envoy to Japan. The envoy who is now being selected, is expected to reach Tokio at about the same time in August that Viscount Ishii the Japanese envoy, will arrive at Washington.

The Secretary of War has announced that, in lieu of providing for pensions for those dependent upon American soldiers killed in the present war, or permanently disabled, the Federal Government will provide for the insurance of every soldier in the sum of $4,000 this amount to be paid to those dependent upon him in case he is either killed or disabled while in military service.

Teachers are urged to instruct their pupils not to hate the Germans in an appeal "To the Teachers of the United States," written by Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews of Boston, Secretary of American School Peace League, and published by the World Court League. She calls attention to the declarations of President Wilson as to the purposes of the United States in entering the war, and says, "Let us scorn to hate."

More than a thousand people were killed in the space of forty-eight hours throughout Illinois as the result of tornadoes that struck that state without warning during the latter part of May. The number of injured was so great that the doctors and nurses in many of the devastated towns were utterly unable to cope with the demands made upon them on every hand and all the available medical assistance possible was rushed into the worst stricken districts from nearby cities. Many thousands of people were made homeless.

American capitalists are projecting a through railway route from the United States to Petrograd by way of Canada. Negotiations with the railways and governments concerned will be opened in the near future. Increased transportation to the westward without running the risk of submarines sinking ships, and assistance in the war for Russia with munitions and food will result if the proposed connection is established. The plan provides for a standard railway line, connecting United States roads through British Columbia and Alaska with Behring Strait and a line from the Siberian coast to the Trans-Siberian railway. Large ferries would carry freight and passenger cars across the 65-mile wide strait.

American publications in China have been notified by A.S. Burleson, U.S. Postmaster General, through the U. S. Postal Agency in Shanghai that the Act of Congress forbidding the circulation of any American publication containing advertisements of liquors, in "dry" territory in the United States, went into effect July 1, 1917. The law states that: "This act prohibits publishers or their agents from depositing in the United States mail any newspaper or publication carrying advertisements of liquor, beer, wine, or other intoxicating liquors, when addressed to states or portions thereof in which it is by state or local law forbidden either to advertise such liquors or to solicit personally or otherwise orders therefor."

The Theatre

"Paid in Full"

WHEN "Paid in Full" was produced in New York some seven or eight years ago it scored an instantaneous popular and artistic success, and brought its author, Eugene Walter, from obscurity to fame at a bound. The success of the play was so pronounced that the New York critics, while agreeing on its merit, were a little puzzled to find the reason. After being rejected by several managers (it chanced to be a season when the managerial mind was running to slushy romanticism and "Society" drama) the piece was produced by the unremitting efforts of Edgar Selwyn, who had faith in it. Thus its true note of common-place American life was in striking contrast with the dramatic pap which had been fed to the public for one or two seasons—a contrast that made the play's genuineness stand out.

"Paid in Full" not only brought out a new playwright, it "made" an actor on Broadway—Tully Marshall, who took the part of Joe Brooks. Tully Marshall had for years before then been playing character parts in "stock" all over America, but "Broadway" never had heard of him. For months after "Paid in Full" was produced, Broadway heard of little except Tully Marshall. Physicians used to go often to see him act Joe Brooks, for Marshall gave so perfect a portrayal of a neuro-psychic degenerate that he was worth studying as a medical type. But all the characters are good. Few better acting parts have been written than Jimsy Smith, and the old sea Captain is almost as good. The New York production also "made" two young women—Lillian Albertson, who played Emma Brooks, and Oza Waldrop, who played Beth Harris, Emma's young sister. Emma is a "straight" emotional lead; and Beth is merely an ingenue, but Miss Waldrop gave it a little "air" that captured Broadway, and had her doing ingenues one after another until she aged out of the ingenue class. Ben Johnson played Jimsy in the original cast, and Frank Sheridan played Captain Williams—both sterling actors. The types and the conditions that produce them are distinctly American—although the Captain might belong to any sea-faring nation as to character.

The story of the play is this: A well-to-do ship owner dies and leaves his family in comparative poverty. The elder girl, Emma, had married a young man in her father's office. On the death of Mr. Harris, his business is carried on by Williams, who had gained control of it and he continues to employ Joe Brooks out of sympathy, although he knows him to be of little worth and suspects his honesty. Williams bears a reputation of being every stern and penurious—he has a record of violence behind him on the South Seas; now he is rich and lives in New York as President of a Latin-American steamship line. Joe Brooks lives with Emma, his wife, in a Harlem flat; he has been refused a raise in wages, and frets because he cannot provide Emma with comforts and good clothes; while her former admirer, Jimsy, gets ahead steadily in the same Company. Joe Brooks is of weak nature, and under stress of these feelings develops neuro-hysteria; he uses some money of his firm, and moves into better surroundings. He is caught (Williams had laid a trap for him) and in desperation he asks his wife to go to Williams' rooms to "square him." The inference is that Joe is willing to have Emma make any sacrifice to placate Williams, who is known to admire her greatly. Emma goes, and the scene in Williams room is the "big" act. Jimsy learns of the visit, and warns Williams not to attempt anything wrong. It turns out that Williams had no intention of taking advantage of the woman. He draws her out to ascertain her character, then gives her an acquittal of her husband without any recompense except his satisfaction in finding a "good" woman. She returns and gives Joe the acquittal, and then leaves him. (By the way, the line "paid in full," which gave the play its name, and which was in the acquittal, was omitted here).

As played by the Frawley Company at the Lyceum Theatre, "Paid in Full" proved one of the best performances this organization has given. To Mr. Frawley, who took Captain Williams, went the acting honors. This is the best work Mr. Frawley has done during this engagement. One can find little fault with his performance, and his "make-up" was excellent. He was especially good in the third act, when he must show that underneath his rough exterior and manner beats a gentle heart. The scene with the Japanese valet was designed for that purpose, as dramatic "preparation," and (with Mr. Moore playing the valet most amusingly) was done exceedingly well. Mr. Barton was Jimsy, and scored a "hit;" but Jimsy is a character sure to gain the sympathy of an audience. Mr. Halliday took Joe Brooks, admitted to be one of the most difficult parts written in recent years, and did well, although he did not give all the neurotic variations which Tully Marshall imbued the character with. Joe Brooks is an unusual and (from the standpoint of the audience) a repulsive and unsympathetic part, which makes it hard for the man who acts it. Miss Lang was of course Emma, and did well. Miss Haager got humor out of Beth's lines (which are inane enough as spoken words); and Miss Sydney was Mrs. Harris. T. F. M.

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"The Climax"

SOME years ago a typical New York first-night crowd went to Joe Weber's Theatre to see a new play named "The Climax." The little playhouse at the corner of Barodway and Twenty-ninth street had been famous for a decade before that time as Weber & Field's Music Hall, where a special brand of musical burlesque was produced; and perhaps a good part of those who attended that night expected to see something of that kind again. In looking over the programme, they got little enlightenment (except that it was not a musical show). Four people appeared in the cast, none of whom, except Albert Bruning, was much known to Broadway; and the author, Edward Locke, also was little known.

But the curtain had not been up more than a few minutes before the audience saw that the story was about their own town—New York; and about a side of New York life that most of them have a good acquaintance with. They recognized the milieu of MacDougall's Alley, with its art and music studios made over from what once were the stables of New York's aristocracy when it centered around Washington Square (a New York first-night crowd is composed of critics, theatrical managers, journalists, literary people, artists, musicians, composers, actors, etc, with a sprinkling of what is called "the public"). By the end of the first act their sentiments were enlisted and they followed the progress of the piece with interest.

A young woman, mothered by an Italian opera singer in a small town in Ohio, has a natural voice and vocal ambitions. She goes to New York to study under a remote cousin of her mother, an old musician, who has a talented son, a composer of promise. The three live together, the girl taking care of the domestic arrangements. The son, filled with temperament and sentiment, imagines that he loves the girl, and she has a sister's regard for him. The old man's ambition is bound up in the girl's voice, and he sees a great career for her if a slight defect of her vocal chords is remedied. A young physician from the home town loves the girl and wants to deter her from going on the stage. He advises an operation, and by using mental suggestion he makes the girl think that she has lost her voice. She agrees to marry him, but on the wedding day discovers that her voice is better than ever, and that her lover has tricked her. But by now she realizes that she loves him, and indicates an intention to marry him after a period of probation.

This is a story and a background that require the utmost understanding and sympathy in the acting. The characters are types strongly subject to the sway of sentiment and emotion, and unless those feelings are completely depicted their motives and acts are not always consistent. In the girl are the traits of her actress mother and her practical father struggling to dominate, complicated by her love for the young doctor. In the old musician, secretly nursing his lost love, sentiment rules over art in a crisis. The young composer is a difficult character; one moment transported on the wings of inspiration, the next instant in the depths over a trivial misunderstanding or casual reproof. The doctor is a "straight" part; his motives and emotions are those of the average person.

It may have been the intense heat, but I was not able to feel the thrill at the Lyceum Theatre last Tuesday, when the Frawley company with Mrs. Isenman's help gave "The Climax," that I felt at performances I saw before. Something was lacking. All the parts were quite capably taken, and the rendition was good except the last act. Mrs. Isenman acted well, and sang more than well. Mr. Denniston was the old musician. He gave the outline of the character so that we saw it distinctly, but he never sounded its mellow depths nor brought tears to tremble on the eyelash. As Pietro, Mr. Halliday seemed irritable and peevish when the real character was only emotionally depressed, and excitable when Pietro was merely exuberant. Mr. Barton was conventional as Dr. Raymond. I think these parts would have been given better if those actors had been transposed. But it is easier to see these things after a performance than when casting a play.

As a curtain-raiser, Miss Haager and Mr. George Austin Moore entertained for a quarter of an hour with American vaudeville, and many people in the audience would have liked them to stay longer. Theirs was a typical American "turn," with the man and woman working together and singly, in songs, dialogue and stories. Of Miss Haager's song offerings, "Just a Little Wiggle" was perhaps more popular. Mr. Moore's southern negro stories were amusing.

I understand that the Allied charities benefitted considerably by this production, the whole proceeds on Thursday night being disposed that way.

T. F. M.

American Red Cross Concert

During the intermission at the American Red Cross Concert in the Olympic Theatre on the night of June 30 the announcement was made by Consul General Sammons that the total sum realized was about Mex. $3,000—this despite oppressive weather and the counter attraction at the Lyceum. The theatre was profusely decorated for the occasion and official representatives of all the allied nationalities were in attendance. Miss Bessie Abbott was ably assisted by Mrs. G. S. Morse, and Messrs. M. Speelman, V. Meyer, R. A. Curry and M. D. Silas; the accompanists were Mrs. Sidney Powell, and Messrs. Vladimir Muhlen and D. J. Donne. Although ill, Miss Abbott insisted on appearing as per announcement; her exertions, however, overtaxed her strength and she fainted after the performance. On Tuesday it was found necessary for her to go to hospital where she was operated on for appendicitis the following day.

Women's Work.

The American women of Shanghai as represented by the Navy League, the American Women's Club and the Red Cross Unit here, will meet at the American Court rooms at 12 Whangpoo Road at 5:15 o'clock, p.m. on Tuesday, July 10 to take definite action in regard to war relief work. The announcements are being mailed out today and all American women in Shanghai are urged to attend the meeting.

The regular meeting of the American Women's Club will be held at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning, July 10 at the apartments of Mrs. J. D. Gaines at the Astor House Hotel.

In the Field of Business and Finance

Ship Building in Shanghai

THE tremendous losses to the world's shipping due to submarines, raiders and mines and other causes incident to the war, have led to investigations of the ship-building capacities of practically every port in the world, among them Shanghai and other ports of China. For this reason the following summary of the shipbuilding possibilities of this port is of interest not only for war purposes, but also from the standpoint of American firms that may be considering investment in this business.

There are three large ship-building yards in Shanghai. They are the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Works, the New Engineering and Shipbuilding Works, and the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works. Of these plants, the Kiangnan is the largest, is owned by the Chinese government and is usually busy in supplying government work. It also does considerable private work. The next largest is the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Works, a British company, having five docks with machinery and all equipment necessary for ship construction. The New Engineering and Ship-Building Works, also British owned, is equipped to construct wooden vessels up to 300 feet in length and of about 3,000 tons dead-weight. The capacity of this yard is six vessels.

In addition to these foreign yards there are several small Chinese owned ship-building yards in and near Shanghai with capacities ranging from one to two vessels at a time in sizes up to 600 tons.

The construction of ships requires lumber and labor, so an analysis of these commodities is also timely. Practically all timber suitable for ship construction in Shanghai must be imported from Manchuria, Japan, Siam or the United States. The timber obtained from the United States is principally Oregon Pine. Spruce in lengths of twenty feet and under, Ash, Elm, and Oak in lengths up to sixteen feet, are imported from Japan in hewn logs of an average diameter from sixteen to eighteen inches. Yellow Pine, White Fir and a small quantity of Pitch pine are shipped to Shanghai from Manchuria. In addition to these woods considerable quantities of various kinds of timber are imported from the Philippine Islands, but these are not considered suitable for ship building purposes.

Teak, a wood native to the Orient, is obtainable in large quantities in Shanghai from Siam. In the past great quantities of this wood have been used by the various nations in the construction of battleships, being used under the steel plate armor protecting the vital parts of the ship. For this reason a curious condition has been brought about in the Teak wood market in Shanghai and other parts of the Orient. While other brands of timber have greatly advanced in price on account of shipping difficulties, the prices for Teak are considerably lower than normal owing to the cessation of the demands for Teak in battleship construction. Practically no teak has been shipped to Europe since 1914. The price for Teak is now about $205 Mexican a thousand feet, while the price before the War was about $270 Mexican.

There is said to be about 40,000,000 feet of timber stored in lumber yards in Shanghai at the present time and of this amount about 30,000,000 feet is in the hands of the China Import and Export Lumber Company, of which Mr. Carl Seitz is manager. It is expected that about 15,000,000 feet of Spruce and about 2,000,000 feet of Ash and Oak will arrive in Shanghai from Japan this summer.

Under ordinary conditions about 80,000,000 feet of timber are imported into Shanghai yearly, of which about 35,000,000 feet are used locally while the remaining 40,000,000 feet goes to supply the needs of the Yangtsze River ports, as far up as Hankow. Local timber dealers report that there are now rafts on the Yalu River enroute to Antung, containing approximately 100,000,000 feet of timber which will be available to buyers in Antung this month. In addition to this there is said to be about 4,000,000 feet of Teak logs on the Menam River en route to Bangkok, Siam, where it will be available for buyers.

The next problem is the availability of Chinese labor for ship construction. There are said to be between 200 and 300 first-class Chinese ship carpenters in Shanghai who are capable of working from drawings, and in addition there are between 500 and 600 good carpenters. These men are almost exclusively Cantonese.

As to the character of work produced by these laborers, it has been reliably stated that these men with proper supervision can produce work equal to that of American or European carpenters. Their work may be slower but they are painstaking and careful and produce good results. While they have always been accustomed to the use of old-fashioned and in many cases primitive tools, they are quick to adapt themselves to the use of modern American wood-working tools and machinery.

British vs. American Machinery

"The idea in the mind of the designer of British machinery has been to construct his machine so that it will go on forever...The American idea is that something will come along very shortly that will supersede the machine he is turning out at the moment so he puts the smallest amount of material into them, puts them together very cleverly, and has all sorts of dodgy methods of meeting the troubles that arise under such methods of manufacture."

The above are extracts from an editorial on the subject of British and American machinery in a recent issue of Far Eastern Engineering, published in London. The fact that the American spirit of inventiveness has, as a matter of fact, tended to building American machinery on more adaptable lines than the British product is, of course, a well known fact, but the admitted success of many lines of American machinery all over the world in fair competition with the British, even in Great Britain itself, hardly warrants any such reference as "dodgy methods of meeting the troubles." With American cash registers, typewriters, etc. so generally in use in Great Britain that there is hardly any competition from British manufacturers, with American typewriters almost in universal use in the British army, and with American tractors plowing up the old estates and deer forests of England, and so far as we can learn very efficiently, the times are hardly appropriate for casting aspersions on competing products.

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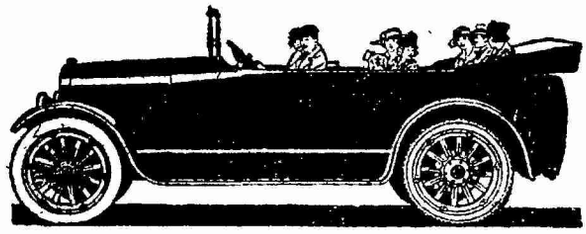

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American Gold For Japan.

American papers just to hand contain further details of the excitement caused by the discovery in Washington that large amounts of gold are being sent from America to Japan. A Washington despatch dated May 25th reads:—

"Treasury officials engrossed in the far-reaching programme of international financing upon which this country has entered turned their chief attention to-day to the unexpected and somewhat disconcerting discovery that for the last month Japan has been withdrawing gold from the United States at the rate of $150,000,000 a year.

"Gold exports to Japan within the last three or four weeks, it was stated authoritatively, have been $10,000,000 and $15,000,000. Since January 1st they have totalled $35,000,000. In the last eight months they have reached an aggregate of about $50,000,000. Within the next thirty days, the Government has been informed, they will approximate 50 per cent. of the entire sum already exported in 1917, or about $18,000,000.

"There is every indication that the big shipments will continue for several months at least, and in an increasingly large ratio. Informal overtures already have been made to the Government looking to the shipment from San Francisco to Japan next month of a large consignment of gold.

"Shipments are being made by banking interests with the full knowledge of the Japanese Government. In at least one instance the Japanese Government, through an Attache of the Embassy here, has approached officials of this Government with a view to facilitating the trans-Pacific movement.

"British officials, including Lord Cunliffe, Governor of the Bank of England, have noted with some surprise the tendency of American gold to flow westward, and have discussed the situation with Treasury officials. The British agree that it is to the interest of all concerned that the United States conserve its supply of gold, although it has at present the largest store ever held within a single nation's boundaries and greatly in excess of actual requirements. They thought that a way should be found to discourage heavy withdrawals.

"Under present laws there is no way of preventing the export of gold from the United States. Anyone who has it may ship it. Only by legislation, so far neither needed nor contemplated, it is said, could the President be empowered to place an embargo on gold.

"The trans-Pacific movement has reached a stage where the amount of gold available for export at San Francisco has decreased to approximately $51,000,000. Because of the shrinkage the Government has temporarily suspended the courtesy of transfer by telegraph of credits for export. So long as the suspension holds, shippers must pay the express and insurance charges on the gold's transcontinental trip from New York to San Francisco.

"Suspension of the privilege, it was said, is by no means uncommon, although no other instances were recalled since the war started.

"Whatever the cause, Treasury officials are desirous of checking the westward flow. Indications are that they will find a way to do so."

Statement by Japanese Bankers

Japan's withdrawal of gold from the United States was explained at the Yokohama Specie Bank in New York as being "purely for adjustment of trade balance." It was said that the war had made Japan a great creditor nation and that her exports greatly exceeded her imports.

The Conscription of Wealth

From The Financial Chronicle (New York)

The first principle of a sound and wise taxation is to put the levy so that it shall touch surpluses of industry and not cripple means and processes; that gains shall be touched, without putting a drag on instrumentalities; that there shall be neither discouraging nor drying-up of industry. There must be profits, before "excess" can be taken, and if excess profits are to be attacked as such they should be ascertained by some decent rule of average comparison and not by an arbitrary percentage upon some of the instrumentalities of the business, this percentage involving inequities and inequalities which have already been pointed out. To tax unwisely may swiftly lessen the funds upon which tax can be laid.

The disposition to "conscript" wealth is being overdone; wealth is not shrinking from its full share. The proposition to go back and apply a new demand to incomes of past years, already adjusted, may not be literally against the constitutional bar upon ex post facto laws, but it is unjust and immoral. The income of a past year, after having paid its tax, may itself have been spent and may no longer exist, or it may have gone into a fixed form; at least all outgoes and forecasts have been made on the assumption that the tax was final. To go back and demand another payment might be done in respect to any and several past years, if to a recent one; it is not only against good faith, but is counter to the universal rule that adjustment and settlement of any obligation involves an absolute quittance; otherwise, nobody could know where he stood.

01-168

Americans Obtain 25,000 acres Rubber Land

Rather warm discussion of the question of granting land to alien took place at a recent meeting of the Planters' Association of Malaya, held at Kuala Lumpur, Federated Malay States according to a despatch to the India Rubber World, New York.

It was maintained that although from the point of view of the local government it would be unbusinesslike to refuse capital of any sort directed to the opening up of land, planters, as such, and as Britishers, objected to a "lot of aliens, be they Americans, Danes or what not," coming into the country at a time when circumstances demanded British money and control elsewhere. Past experience had taught what difficulties were to be expected from allowing aliens to monopolize business, and it was especially undesirable that German capital should enter, which would undoubtedly result from the admission of American capital. Meanwhile, 25,000 acres of land had already been granted to an American concern.

The question was then raised whether, if American were allowed to open large plantations and to develop them at express speed the government would order that they import their own labor.

If was finally agreed to forward to the Chief Secretary of the Federal Council an expression of the Association's objection to the "alienation of land at a time when British capital and superintendence is unavailable for opening up such land."

British Shipping Losses.

The Japan Chronicle, a British journal printed in Kobe, in commenting on the figures showing the weekly losses of ships sunk by submarines says:

"Unfortunately this is not the total of the ships sunk entering or leaving British ports. The figures of arrivals at and clearings from British ports represent vessels of all nationalities, while the returns giving the number of vessels sunk are confined to British. Sir Edward Carson, the First Lord of the Admiralty, promised that there should be no concealment, but he has not kept his promise. Evidently until the whole of the sinkings are given—British or neutral—of vessels entering or leaving British ports, it is impossible to appreciate the real gravity of the case. There is something to be said for giving no information at all, so as to leave the Germans entirely in the dark as to the result of their efforts, but to give what is a partial list which does not state the real case to the British people, while it probably supplies sufficient information to the German Admiralty to make up a total, is the natural proceeding of a bureaucracy, but it does not seem very intelligent. It is difficult to see, indeed, what object is served by concealment, or what advantage the enemy would obtain if the Admiralty was perfectly frank. If all losses were published, and a list of the number of German submarines sunk was at the same time issued to the Press by the British Admiralty, the people of the United Kingdom would be able to judge for themselves of the condition of things, and take precautions in the matter of food. Partial discovery of the facts can serve no useful purpose."

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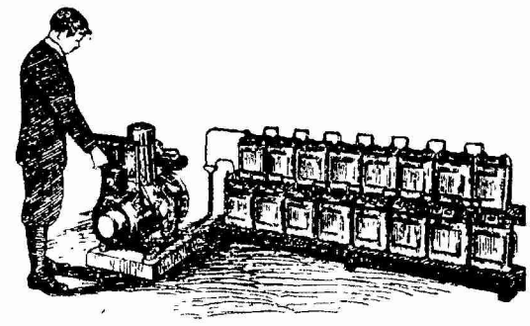

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Natural Green Silk

According to information received by the Shanghai Silk Guild from silk merchants of Shantung, the Industrial School of Shantung, which has been conducting some scientific work for raising silk worms, has discovered a new kind of silk worm that produces silk of a natural green colour. The cocoons are said to be larger than the ordinary size and to produce more silk. According to foreign merchants who have seen specimens of the various grades of green silk the products are quite good and beautiful in color. Numerous enquiries have been made regarding the new discovery. With the production of natural green silk it may also be possible to produce other colors.

Commercial Notes

A wooden vessel of 1,600 tons, now building at the Kinoye Dockyard, has been sold to the Tokyo Kaiun Kaisha at Yen340 per ton. It is to be delivered in December next.

According to advices received in Osaka there are persistent rumours on the New York Cotton Exchange of projects for the importation of Japanese cotton textiles in preference to British goods. It is said that this is suggested because of the scarcity of tonnage between New York and Liverpool. In any case, the import into the United States of British cotton goods has recently been steadily decreasing, and in view of the increasing demands imports will have to be obtained from Japan to make good the deficit. These reasons are suggested for the reported project of New York merchants.

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America's Merchant Marine

By Harold Kellock in The Century

Organizations like the United States Chamber of Commerce, the National City Bank, and that youthful colossus of commerce, the American International Corporation, are cooperating in the work of restoring the flag to the seas. The motive power of these organizations interlocks. The financial momentum is enormous.

"The American International Corporation," said the London "Statist" recently, "promises to be—if indeed it has not already achieved that position—one of the largest and most important financial corporations in the world; and from what has already been done it is evident that the United States has entered upon a new phase of its financial history, indicating that the transformation from a position of financial provincialism to that of internationalism.....is well advanced."

The corporation has acquired "a substantial interest" in the International Mercantile Marine Company, which controls the American Line and the great Britsh transatlantic steamship lines except the Cunard line. It has taken over large ship-building interests and is constructing vessels to carry our flag, and its activities embrace trading and development enterprises of every description. Its agents are reporting opportunities from all parts of the world. In Russia, for instance, they are laying plans to secure to the American manufacturer his share in the immense rehabilitation after the war. In China they have recently contracted for the building of over a thousand miles of railroad.

The establishment of the Shipping Board, with its remarkable powers, is a great step toward a constructive national policy in shipping. "The future of the American merchant marine rests with the board," a representative of the greatest shipping interests remarked to the writer. Most shipping men seem to agree.

Private shipping interests are virtually united in opposition to the Government's entering the shipping business. In this matter the newly organized board has not announced its intentions. Practical shipping men also insist on certain modifications in the Seamen's Law, signed by President Wilson in 1914, which unquestionably has added to the cost of operating American ships. Without entering into the merits of the controversy, it must be acknowledged that the Seamen's Law is primarily a labor law, and such statutes have a habit of sticking to the statute books without substantial change. Shipowners object chiefly to the clause, designed to increase the number of American seamen, requiring that seventy-five per cent of the crew must be able to understand any order given by the officers. Great Britain has a law that her merchant seamen must be British subjects. Nevertheless, her ship-owners get around it by employing large numbers of Chinese, who are rated as residents of the British port of Hong-Kong. Perhaps as time goes on the Seamen's Law may be somewhat amended in practice so that it will not work undue hardships on our ship-owners.

At the Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: Mr. and Mrs. C. Houghton; C.F. Ross, Nagasaki; H. Tanurrra-Nafasaki; Mrs. Macpherson; J. B. Crow, U. S. A.; L. H. Steward, Shanghai; Mrs. J. G. Stewart, U. S. A.; David Benjamine, Singpore; Mr. and Mrs. A. Michael, Shanghai; Mr. and Mrs. E. Edwards, England; J. H. Affleck, Hongkong; S. E. Stones, Siam; G. T. Beidgman, New York; Mrs. D. Langman, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Douty, New York; F. Walspe, Hongkong; Geo. C. Tytler, Hongkong; J.C. Vathis, Kobe; F.F. Bowe, Kobe: J. H. Duns, Kobe; Miss L. Beoad, Mouken; F. M. Schroe, Peking; S. D. Main, Hangchow; S. F. Bullock, Pengpu; J. W. Allen, Seattle; H. M. Starr, Shanghai; R. A. Schilling, Wuhu; P. O. Clover, Chinkiang; W. G. Hoffmann, Kiukiang; Dr. Vander Brock; Shanghai; Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Kane, New York; Geisenhoff, Hongkong R. F. Woodsmall, Colorado Springs; Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Hickman; Mr. and Mrs. J. Walsh, Hsuchowfu; G. T. Sargent, Soochow; J. H. Magari, Manila; R. Foulks, Madauro, India; M. Edgar, Hongkong; C. C. Brown, Hongkong; G. Henderson, Hongkong; A. H. Fisher, Hongkong; D. G. Gensuell, Hongkong; E. F. Southwick, Manila; F. N. Merritt, Nanking; E. D. Pearsen, Chinkiang; N. Dager, Vladivostock; Roberman, Nagasaki; Harsen, Nagasaki; J. H. Joyner, Wuhu; J. H. Scott, jr., Peking; Mr. and Mrs. T. Puchman, Cicago.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: A Velling, Dairen; Beydals, Dairen; C. Hamphreys, Swatow; Mrs. Archangelsky and child; P. L. Bickel, Shanghai: V. Finfley, Hankow; C. S. Robb, Hongkong; G. E. Brown, Hankow:, R. Roissevin, Soerobayo; S. N. Moissenpko, Batavia; R. Retus, Batavia; E. S. Moffott; J. Moses, Tientsin; A Kimural, Osaka; U. G. Butcher, Shanghai; H. G. McCobb, Pittsburgh:, Capt. and Mrs, W. S. Ross and Child, Seattle; John W. Allen; Mrs. H. Porter and child, Wuhu; P. E. Rillian; A. Finow, Hangchow; L. M. Temple, Manila; M. L. Reynold, Nanking; C. Cunrodi, Yokohama; L. Estrin, Macao, M. Vishniak, Moscow, H. Vishniak, Mosco C. P. Ross, Washington:, H. H. Dearing, New York; G. V. Pack, New York; S. H. Cierke; W. J. Silinmen; Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Bardens; Mrs. E. M. Brandit, Dairen Mr. and Mrs. Hoeksma and two children, Dairen; T. V. Adelsberg, Dairen; K. Vandam, Dairen; E. Krips, Dairen; T. Konemam, Dairen; G. de Man, Dairen; R. A. Cruns, Hangchow; S. Stone, Shanghai; W. K. Grove, Tientsin; H. H. Kemph; G. H. Abbott, New York City; G. E. Young, New York; Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Kane, New York City:, G. H. Altrain, Vladivostok; W. H. Roate, Vladivostok; F. C. Raiburn, Tientsin; T. Harman, Hankow: W. L. Raynolds, Nanking.

The following guests have registered at the Kalee Hotel during the week: R. C. Elliot; A. Cunningham; H. W. Marble, New York; Irving D. Jurell, Tientsin; Chu; A. Ernest Tinsley; Mrs. E. Egoroff; Wm. Lacey; Yen How; Mrs. O. J. Hinvest.

01-170

The Share Market.

RUBBERS	Closing Quotations, Week End. June 29	Last Quotation, Fri. July 6	Business Done in Shares During Week High	Low	Net Chg.
Alma	11½	10	10½	10	—½
Anglo Java	9.70	9 60	9.60	9.60	—
Batu Anam	1.10	1.	1	1	—
Senawang	14½	14	14	14	—
Sua Manggis	6½	5.80 × D	5.80	5.80	—

BANKS, INDUSTRIALS, INS. COTTONS, LANDS, ETC.

H. & S. Bank	655	620	620	620	—
Lankat	15¾	15½	15½	15½	—
Kochien Tug	34	35	35	35	—
Culty Dairy	9	9	9	9	—
Shanghai Dock	92	94	92½	93¾	+¾—½

EXCHANGE

Bar Silver	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	39½	+¼
T. T. on London	3/9¾	3/9¼	3/9¼	3/9	+/0¼
Sov. Bnk. Buy. Rt. Tls.	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.33	+.03
Gold $ Bnk. Buy. Rt.	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.10	+.01
Mexican	72.12	72.45	72.45	72.05	+.40
Native Int.	.18	.08	.16	.08	+.04
					—.04

LONDON RUBBER QUOTATIONS

Spot		2/5¾	2/5¾	2/5½	+/¼
Forward		2/7¾	2/7¾	2/7½	+/½
Tendency		Steady		Quiet	Quiet to Steady

Date	Langkat Oil Output	Tons.
30	June	83
1	July	79
2	July	81
3	July	79

CLOSING OF TRANSFER BOOKS & DIVIDENDS.

Share	Period	Dividend
Bukit		0.254
Tanah Merah		0.084

R. A. CURRY

Shanghai Stock Exchange

Tel. 450—3421.

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM FEBRUARY 20th, 1917

MAIN LINE.

Shanghai North to Zah Kou—"Down"

STATIONS.	102 Local	104 Fast	106 Slow	108 Coolie & Goods	E Local	110 Express	112 Local	H Local	I Local
Shanghai North ...dep.		7.40	8.55	10.05		14.05			
Jessfield.....dep.		8.01	9 16	10.20		14.25			
Siccawei.....dep.		8.10	9.25	10.35		14.34			
Lunghwa Junctiondep.		8.28	9.48	11.00		14.52			
		A. *104*	B. *106*	C. *108*	E	F. *110*	G. *112*	H	I
Shanghai South dep.		*8.00*	*9.20*	*10.30*	*13.35*	*14.30*	*16.10*	*16.45*	*18 00*
L'hwa Junction dep.		*8.28*	*9.48*	*11.00*	*13.53*	*14.52*	*16.29*	*17.03*	*18.18*
Sungkiang..... arr.		9.09	10.47	12.00		15.26	17.37		
Sungkiang..... dep.		9.13	10.55	12.10		15.28	17.47		
Kashai.....dep.		10.03	11.58	13.33		16.15	18.57		
Kashing..... arr.		10.25	12 20	14.06		16.36	9.30		
Kashing..... dep.	7.20	10.35	12.36	14.16		16.46			
Yeh Zah.....dep.	8.08	11 14	13.20	15.15		17.21			
Chang An.....dep.	9.00	11.49	14.04	16.10		17.55			
Hangchow..... arr	10.26	12.43	15.16	17.37		18.42			
Hangchow..... dep.	10.38	12.53	15.26	17.47		18.54			
Zah Kou.....arr.	11.00	13.09	15.45	18.15		19.10			

Zah Kou to Shanghai North—"UP"

STATIONS	O Local	P Local	101 Local	103 Fast	105 Slow	U Local	107 Coolie and Goods	109 Express	111 Local
Zah Kou.....dep.				6.45	8.10		8.55	14.15	16.00
Hangchow..... arr.				7.03	8.30		8.2	14.30	16.24
Hangchow..... dep.				7.15	8.40		9.33	14.40	16.35
Chang An.....dep.				8.15	9.56		11.03	15.26	17.57
Yeh Zah.....dep.				8.52	10.40		12.30	15.57	18.50
Kashing..... arr.				9.30	11.22		13.31	16 28	19.40
Kashing..... dep.			7.25	9 40	11.30		14.07	16.38	
Kashai.....dep.			8.00	10.05	12.00		14.47	17.01	
Sungkiang..... arr.			9.08	10.54	12.59		16.03	17.46	
Sungkiang..... dep.			9.18	10.57	13.03		16.13	17.49	
	O	P	Q. *101*	S. *103*	T. *105*	U	V. *107*	W. *109*	
L'hwa Junction dep.	*8.35*	*9.55*	*10.37*	*11.48*	*14.05*	*14.55*	*17.22*	*18.33*	
Shanghai South arr.	*8.53*	*10.13*	*10.55*	*12.05*	*14.23*	*15.13*	*17 40*	*18.50*	
Lunghwa Junction dep.				11.44	14.07		17.22	18.32	
Siccawei.....dep.				11.53	14.17		17.32	18.42	
Jessfield.....dep.				12 01	14.26		17.42	18.51	
Shanghai North....arr.				12 20	14.45		18.00	19.10	

Kiangsu Brauch Line
Kon Zen Chiao to Zah Kou

STATIONS	122	124	126	128	130	132
Kon Zen Chiao .. dep.	7.05	8 30	11.05	14 05	16.05	18.15
Ken Shang Mun. arr.	7.18	8.43	11.18	14.18	16.18	18.28
Ken Shang Mun. dep	7.25	8.50	11.20	14.21	16.20	18.29
Hangchow..... arr.	7.35	9.00	11.30	14.31	16.30	18.37
Hangchow..... dep		9.05	11.35		16.37	
Zah Kou..... arr.		9.25	11.55		17.00	

Zah Kou to Kon Zen Chiao

STATIONS	121	123	125	127	129	131
Zah Kou..... dep.		9.40	12.20		17 15	
Hangchow..... arr.		10.00	12.40		17.35	
Hangchow..... dep	7.45	10.05	12.50	14 55	17.40	18.50
Ken Shang Mun arr.	7.55	10.15	13.00	15.05	17.50	19.00
Ken Shang Mun dep	8.00	10.23	13.05	15.10	17.52	19.02
Kon Zen Chiao... arr.	8.13	10.35	13.18	15.23	18.05	19.15

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American Business in China After the War.

EDITOR, MILLARD'S REVIEW:

Sir: Some day the great war will come to an end. What will then happen in the business world? This is a much-mooted question in all the countries involved, less so, perhaps, in America than elsewhere, although her interests are as deeply involved as those of any of the nations. The fortunes of war have literally thrust upon her a foreign trade in excess of that ever enjoyed by any nation in its palmiest days. Her factories are operating day and night, her great furnaces are converting mountains of iron into products of steel alike for purposes of war and peace for the nations of the earth. The tillers of her soil are disposing of the product of their toil at record-breaking prices to feed a starving Europe, while the wealth of the world flows in a golden stream to her shores.

The awakening of China, coming at a time when the ravages of war made it impossible for other countries to adequately respond to her commercial demands, presented America with an opportunity unparalleled in the history of foreign commerce. China has a population greater than the United States, the British Isles, Germany, France, Spain, Italy, Austria, Belgium, and the continent of South America combined.

America is at last an active participant in the great world-struggle, but this will not lessen the worldwide demand for her products of farm and factory. From the somewhat sordid view of business this is a very satisfactory condition of affairs, but it is one that is fraught with danger for the future. "Easy come, easy go" is an axiom as true today as of old and as applicable to foreign trade as to the careless squanderings of the spendthrift.

The greatest danger confronting the foreign commerce of America today is that the business men will fail to give due weight to the fact that present trade is largely due to abnormal conditions throughout the world. That these conditions have been favorable to America's foreign trade goes without saying, but what will happen when these conditions are removed and competition more or less normal resumes its sway?

With particular reference to China we count much on the fact of the friendly feeling of the Chinese for Americans. It is true that the business relations between these two great peoples has been generally satisfactory and creditable to both, and it is a great satisfaction to feel that these cordial business relations are based in large measure on mutual confidence. But it requires something more than mutual confidence to secure and hold against powerful competition the trade of a great people. It is only through the accident of war that we have attained a position of supremacy in the commerce of China, and we can hardly expect to retain all the advantage that has thus been thrust upon us, but it would be little short of a crime for us to neglect the present opportunity of securing what we have heretofore fallen far short of, our fair share of the foreign trade of China.

First of all there should be engendered a spirit of co-operation amongst the American business interests here. The "get together" spirit which has of late been manifest, thanks largely to the efforts of our able Consul General, should be cultivated, for "in union there is strength."

Our American Chamber of Commerce of China should receive the active support of a large membership of American concerns at home, for organization and co-operation are necessary factors in any movement.

American business houses in China should be assured of the active support of the home government. Without this the investment of money and the inauguration of new American enterprises may hardly be expected to assume large proportions.

Only the best men should be sent over to represent American business interests. This is one of the fundamental factors in the success of any enterprise. Men should be chosen not because they are ornaments to society, but because of their keen business insight.

Steps should be taken to awaken interest in the study of conditions existing here in order that there may be a better understanding not only of the opportunities, but of the obstacles as well. It is not surprising that there is dense ignorance on the part of American business men of conditions in China, but it should be seen to that there shall be no excuse for a continuance of this ignorance. Interest in the study of these conditions should be created and fostered.

The present shipping laws of the United States should be so altered and amended as to make it possible for American ships to successfully compete with those of other nations for the carrying trade of the world.

Trade between the two countries must be reciprocal to be permanent. We must purchase the products of China in an ever-increasing quantity if we are to expect an increasing trade in our own commodities.

Better banking facilities for American merchants should be established. This is one respect in which we are sadly lacking and which places us at a decided disadvantage as compared with other nationalities. Happily, there is reason to believe that steps are being taken to ameliorate this condition.

Let us, above all, strive to maintain the prestige which we as Americans enjoy as the result of honorable dealings in the past and the confidence in future achievement based on mutual trust and endeavor.

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The Pan-Asian Movement

EDITOR, MILLARD'S REVIEW.

The Pan-Asian Movement has gained prominence ever since the publication of Taraknath Das' book: "Is Japan a Menace to Asia?" and now we find two lengthy articles in the Far Eastern Review describing the new doctrine as Pro-German, rather anti-American and particularly anti-British. What is truly fascinating, the new theory is baptised as the Modern Boxerism!

I need not discuss the value of the book of our Indian hero, who pretends to be somebody, wishing nothing but good for China. I wonder if the Pan-Asian Movement is really beneficial for China's future, for it aims at the co-operation of China and Japan in order to rescue the other Asiatics under the European yoke, which means, so far as the present state of affairs goes, the domination of the Chinese by the Japanese —the co-operation of two nations whose power is far from being equal. Such a combination always results in the domination of the one by the other, history giving us numerous examples in proof of this fact.

Like all new ideas, this doctrine does not correspond with the epoch. The first requirement to make such a